Fifth Series Vol. XXXVIII, No. 39

Thursday, April 18, 1974
Chaitra 28, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 18, 1974/Chaitra 28, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

16,000 Indians Compelled to Leave Aden due to Immigration Laws

*730. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 16,000 Indians settled and working in Aden, have been compelled to leave because of the difficulties created by Immigration Laws;

(b) whether none of these Indians has preferred any claim for compensation for properties and commercial establishments left behind; and

(c) if so, the steps that are proposed to be take in this regard to see that the question of compensation is taken up with that Government early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) About 5,000 Indian nationals have left South Yemen, (after 1970 known as the PDRY) since the beginning of 1967. This was due to a variety of reasons affecting all foreigners such as the introduction of residence and work permits, the nationalisation of commercial firms and private houses etc.

(b) and (c). Departing Indians were free to dispose of their business and assets. The question of compensation only arises in the case of nationalisation of properties.

The Indian Embassy in Aden had taken up the general question with the PDRY Government and had also asked the Indian Association in Aden and other affected persons for details of claims resulting from the nationalisation of their properties. Only one Indian firm is known to have preferred such a claim for compensation, which is still pending with the PDRY Government.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: In 1937 persons went from India and at that time Indians were encouraged to go and settle there in commerce, trade and industry. In 1969 the Aden Government cancelled their immigrant status and asked them to apply for residence and work permits. All Indians applied but none have received any residential permit. They are put to hardship; they have not been in a position to dispose of their properties or commercial establishments. May I know what specific action the Government is going to take to help those Indians to recover what they had lost by way of commercial establishments, housing properties, etc.?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have already mentioned in my main reply that all those Indians who were forced to leave Aden because of certain condition prevailing there were free to dispose of their property as they like before leaving. As far as our knowledge goes many of them were able to dispose of their properties and they were also able to repatriate the bulk of their cash assets which they had acquired. As regards assets which had been nationalised, we have taken up the matter

with the PDRY Government. They have asked us to furnish certain information in regard to various claims and we contacted the Indian Association in Aden and asked them to furnish that information. Unfortunately that information is not forthcoming.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether they will assist the people there in getting residential permits or enabling them to continue to stay in Aden?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: At the present moment, the problem has been considerably reduced. We now have 100 or 200 people who are Indian nationals in Aden. They are still carrying on their small trade, etc. Their stay permits or work permits have been renewed from time to time. Whenever there are cases of hardship we take them up with the Government and we try to get their permits extended to the extent possible.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The problem of Indians in Aden and other parts of Africa is causing us as well as the Governments concerned, a lot of anxiety and concern. I hope our Government's relationship with south Yemen is cordial. I would like to know, whether Indian Embassy officials and Government of India have taken special care to see that the problems do not remain unsolved and that Indians living in Aden are asked to or persuaded to identify themselves with the problems and aspirations of the local people? Lastly, how many Indians, if at all, have accepted citizenship of the Republic of South Yemen?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, prior to Independence of South Yemen, prior to 1969, it is our information that about 15,000 people of Indian origin had taken up local citizenship and they had completely identified themselves with the local population. At the time of Independence, I think, there were 5,000 or 6,000 persons who were of Indian nationality and they were carrying on trade and other commercial activities in Aden. Many of them have left Aden already. As I said in my earlier reply about hundred or two hundred people are still in Aden. We are doing our very best to give them, whatever assistance is possible. We are mindful of their difficulties. But, the difficulty is that when a particular soverign country follows a certain policy we cannot object to the same. All we have to ensure is that these policies are not discriminatory in character. So long as the treatment meted out is equal, we cannot have any objection.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में दो या ढाई सौ जो भारतीय प्रवासी हैं उन की चर्चा की है, लेकिन अखबारों में जो समाचार आया था उस के अनुसार 16 हजार भारतीयों को अदन छोड़ना पड़ा और केवल 160 लोगों को वह रहने की परमीशन मिल सकी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जितने भारतीय अदन छोड़ कर भारत के लिए रवाना हुए उन की कुल प्रापर्टी वहां कितने की थी, भारत में उन का कहां बसाया गया, अब तक भारत सरकार ने उन को क्या सुविधाएं दीं और भारत सरकार का कितना खर्च उस पर हुआ ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि जो भारतीय वहां से आए या जिन को आना पड़ा उन को पूरी इजाजत थी कि अपनी प्रापर्टी को बेच सकें। उन्होंने बेची भी और रुपया भी लिया ... (व्यवधान) .... अब पूरा उस का ब्यौरा तो हमारे पास नहीं है। मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि हम ने जो इंडियन एसोसिएशन है उस से कहा था कि पूरा ब्यौरा आप हम को दीजिए कि क्या वैल्यू इत्यादि है लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हमें खेद है उस बात का कि हमें कोई डीटेल किसी ने मुहैया नहीं किया कि कितनी

प्रापर्टी या क्या चीज किस की थी तो हम क्या बता सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अदन छोड़ कर आने वाले कितने ऐसे भारतीय हैं जो अदन के अतिरिक्त अन्य देशों मे चले गए हैं और वह कहां कहा गए हैं ? क्या उन्हे भारत सरकार की ओर से वहा भी कुछ सहायता दी गई है और भारत में भी जो व्यक्ति आए है उन की संख्या तो आपने नहीं बताई है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हे कोई धन्धा या व्यापार करने के लिए आप ने कोई मौका दिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह तो मेरे लिए कहना बडा मुश्किल है कि जो वहां से छोड कर आए हैं वह कहां चले गए हैं । ज्यादातर लोग तो वापस भारत ही आए हैं और यहां आने पर वही सुविधाए उन को दी गई हैं जो और मुल्को से इन्हीं हालत के अन्दर आने वाले लोगो को दी गई थी । फिर उन्होने कोई सहायता हम से मागी भी नही ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : यह अनुभव की बात है कि जब कोई अपनी प्रापर्टी बेचने को होता है तो खरीदार उस वक्त दाम कम लगाता है और जल्दी में बेचना हो तो और कम दाम लगते हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगा लिया है कि उन की प्रापर्टी किस दाम पर बिकी ? वह कम दामो में बिकी या उचित मूल्य उस का उन को मिला ? अगर उचित मूल्य पर नही बिकी तो क्या उस का कुछ समय बढ़ाय गया कि इतने दिनो के अन्दर वह अपनी प्रापर्टी ठीक दाम पर बेच सकें ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या वहा की सरकार ने कुछ सहायता उन को दी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह तो सही बात हैं कि ऐसे मौके पर सही दाम नही मिलते हैं । एक डिस्ट्रेस सेलिंग सा होता है । लेकिन हमारी दुश्वारी यह है कि हम से न किसी ने शिकायत की और न कुछ कहा कि हमे कीमत कम मिली है और दिलवाइए । हम तो महसूस करते हैं कि उन्हें इजाजत थी बेचने की, उन्होंने बेचा और रुपया लिया ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के लिये स्कूटरों के आवंटन का कोटा

*731. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) स्कूटरो के आवंटन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतीक्षा सूचियों मे विभिन्न श्रेणियो के अधिकारियो के लिए कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या स्कूटरो के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को ध्यान से रखते हुए वर्तमान कोटे मे वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Annual Quota of Scooters fixed for the Officers of various Categories in the Central Government waiting List.

Category	Bajaj Scooters	Lambretta Scooters
(Pay in the pre-revised scale)		
I. (Basic pay of Rs. 500/- and above)	720	400
II. (Basic pay of Rs. 500/- to 899/- with field duty)	800	360
III. (Basic pay of Rs. 500/- to 899/-)	2200	1400
IV. (Basic pay of Rs. 300/- to 499/- including dearness pay with field duty)	1600	920
V. (Basic pay of Rs. 300/- and above including dearness pay P.As. to Joint Secretary and above)	320	60
VI. (Medical Doctors)	320	100
VII. (Basic pay of Rs. 352/- to 499/- including dearness pay)	3440	2000
TOTAL	9400	5240

(b) There is a positive likelihood of increase in manufacture of two main brands of scooters in the country from 40,000 to 60,000 in the case of Bajaj scooter and from 20,000 to 40,000 in the case of Lambretta scooters. The increase in the quota reserved for allocation amongst Central Government officials is estimated to finally work out to around 15 per cent.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने विवरण को बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है। मै मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए कोटा निर्धारित करने की कसौटी क्या है ? क्या तरीका है जिस के आधार पर कोटा निर्धारित करते हैं ?

दूसरे—कम तनख्वाह वाले कर्मचारियों के कोटे की बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): The criterion is the salary drawn by the Government servants and their capacity to buy and maintain a scooter. Recently we reviewed this and found that there is no point in allowing this quota to people who do not have enough income of their own to maintain it. Therefore, we do not propose to increase the quota for the low-paid Government servants.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या मन्त्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के यहां जो प्रार्थना-पत्र आये हैं, वे कम तनख्वाह वालों के ज्यादा आये है और इस लिए आये हैं कि उन को स्कूटर की ज्यादा आवश्यकता पड़ती है ? यदि यह सही है तो कम तनख्वाहवालों को ज्यादा कोटा देने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

SHRI T A. PAI: It is not true to say that most of the applications we have received are from those who are low-paid. The total number of applications pending allotment is 1 lakh. Out of 32 lakhs of Government employees, 12 to 13 lakhs come in the category who are entitled to a car. 9 lakhs are not entitled to anything because of their low income. Out of 18 lakhs who are entitled to this, the pending applications are about a lakh.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री जी ने लो-इनकम ग्रुप के बारे में जो क्राइटेरिया निर्धारित किया है, क्या उस में कोई लो-इनकम ग्रुप की सीलिंग बनाई गई है, या सीलिंग से ऊपर तनख्वाह पाने वाले ही स्कूटर का परमिट पा सकते हैं या उन को मिल सकता है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes, Sir; we have fixed an income of Rs. 350-499, not below that.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether any quota is fixed for State Government employees who are drawing the same salary?

SHRI T A PAI: State Governments are also allowed quotas on their own for allocations to their employees.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Is it out of this Central Government quota?

SHRI T A. PAI: No, Sir.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Is there any restriction of quota system for power—driven auto—cycles?

SHRI T A. PAI: Not at all.

Setting up of Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.

*734. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a public sector company 'Mishra Dhatu Nigam' Limited, has recently been set up; and

(b) if so, the functions of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The undertaking has been set up to administer Superalloys project at Hyderabad, under the Department of Defence Production. The project has been sanctioned for manufacturing certain groups of special metals and superalloys required for aeronautics, electronics, instruments and other industries in the country.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know the name of the country that is collaborating with us in the manufacture of these superalloys?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is really not a collaboration agreement. It is a total transfer of technology. We have purchased technology from France and West Germany for our use.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know the amount of foreign exchange involved in setting up the factory and the amount of foreign exchange we used to spend for purchasing these superalloys and other precious metals?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The people from whom we have purchased the technology will be paid Rs 2 24 crores for the technology. The cost of the entire project has been tentatively estimated to be Rs. 30 crores The foreign exchange component that will be spent will be determinable only after the engineering report is ready. This report is under preparation at present

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: My question was about the money that the Government was spending at the moment on the import of this metal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That figure is not readily available with me. But it would be considerably more than what we are going to pay for the technology.

SHRI M SUDARSANAM: When will the plant go into production?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: According to the project report, this plant should go into production by 1978.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय कि जिस मिश्रित धातु का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं उस की हमारे देश में कितनी आवश्यकता है और इस कारखाने के चालू होने के बाद कितनी पूर्ति होगी और कितनी कमी रह जायेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has just now replied to it. Perhaps, he has not listened to that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister has said that this project will go into production by 1978, that is, after four years. When even large projects have been completed in this country within 24 months, why should this take so long a time to complete?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not a question of the size of the project but the complexity involved in the process of the superalloy. It is being done for the first time in the country. As the hon. Member be knowing, there are only four or five countries in the whole world who have got this kind of production technology. We have gone into the complicated nature of the production, the sophisticated facilities that have to be set up and we found that the time that has been designated in the project report, and that has been agreed upon, is quite reasonable.

Criticism of China by Foreign Visitors and missions in India

*737. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism of China by foreign dignitaries from USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries while visiting India recently,

(b) whether some publications by the Missions of these countries in India also carry criticism of China;

(c) whether such criticism of China is likely to unnecessarily involve India in the Sino-Soviet conflict; and

(d) the steps contemplated to avoid such anti—Chinese criticism by foreigners from India soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The Government is not aware that Soviet dignitaries have made any statements about China during their visit to India. East European dignitaries visiting India in March, 1974 also did not refer to China in their speeches. However, they had to state their view-point while replying to specific questions put to them by journalists on China at Press Conferences; but there was nothing objectionable in the language of these remarks.

(b) Many Missions in Delhi, much against the wishes of Government of India, have been carrying out cirticism of other countries in their publications. Publications of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi also carry crititisms of other countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not raised this question in an attitude as if we are dying for friendship with China, or seeking it at any cost, but as one belonging to a dignified self—reliant nation with an intention that no additional constraints should be introduced in our relations with China. It is also known to everybody that Chinese criticism against India is there at the moment

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: In this question we are not concerned with the Chinese criticism against India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to the question It is not as if India has entered *into friendship* treaty. with Russia to create a wall of encirclement against China. I think, the Government have seen the headlines in the press. In the *Indian Express*, there is a headline, "Czech Leader said China is not cooperative" and in the *'Statesman*, there is a double—column headline, "China criticised by Czech Leader".

In view of these facts, may I know from the Government whether, whenever a foreign dignitary visits another country, it is the diplomatic norm that being a guest in that country, he

should not take advantage of the hospitality of that country to criticise another country, either friendly or not so friendly, and, if so, whether those dignitaries were politely informed that such criticisms should not be indulged in?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: According to the international convention and practice, it is not proper for a visiting dignitary to criticise any third country with which India has friendly relations. In regard to these dignitaries who came here, none of them has said anything against China in his public speeches. We cannot say by any stretch of imagination that they abused our hospitality. I have got records of what they have said. If you permit, Sir, I can read them out. The language used by them is very restrained and guarded. They had to say something about the relations with China because they were asked specific questions. We cannot expect them to keep their mouths shut In public statements, however, they were very careful to avoid China.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In reply to part (b) of my Question, the Government has admitted that many foreign Missions in Delhi much against the wish of the Government of India have been carrying out criticisms of other countries in their publications. I do not want to cite many instances. But I can show so many publications of the Soviet Russia from India in which there are bitter criticisms indulged in. I have nothing to say against ideological politics, if any publications come from other countries, whether the politics relate to communist contradictions or capitalist contradictions. Such publications are, centainly, for our intelligence and for our knowledge. But here the question relates to publications by foreign Missions in India.

I want to know from the Government whether they propose to take measures, either by amending the law or by taking advantage of the law prevailing in the country, to prevent such publications by Indian printing presses owned by either public agencies or by political parties—the publications are printed in presses owned by the political parties in India-and, if the foreign Missions do not agree to stop publication of criticisms of other countries, whether they are going to take steps to stop publication and ask the printing presses not to publish, not to print, that kind of articles or comments which are purported against other friendly countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is true, as I have said in my main reply, that some Missions in Delhi have indulged in this kind of practice. They have published articles in some of their publications. But our policy is clear and it has been conveyed to all the Missions that they should not indulge in any critical publicity or propaganda against a country with which India has friendly relations. There have been a few lapses. Whenever they came to our notice, we took up with the Missions concerned and we told them it was not desirable and they should not do it. They desisted from doing it for quite some time. But again, it seems these things are going on. We reserve our right to take action at the appropriate time, if it is necessary, but as far as our policy is concerned, it is very clear that we do not look upon this activity with favour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you do anything about stopping the printing of these publications in the counry?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is a domain about which I do not know very much; how far we can prevent our own printers to print what has been given by foreign embassies. But we can certainly have some control over the activities of foreign missions here; we can ask them to desist from it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether it has been brought to his notice that some of the top officials of the American Embassy—I would mention the name of Mr. Smith

who is said to be the CIA Chief—have been inviting some of their friends and briefing them how to sabotage Indo-Soviet relations...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is about publication...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Unless they get information what will they publish? I want to know whether it has been brought...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Are you permitting such kind of questions, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please confine yourself to the scope of the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Have I said, Sir, that the CIA Chief was meeting Mr. Samar Guha?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are living in the dreamland of CIA and KGB. I will gladly accompany Mr. Banerjee to any of those people if it is in the interest of our country.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: If we are in dreamland, let him go to Disney land.

My question is whether it has been brought to his notice that very objectionable documents are being circulated to embitter relations between India and the Soviet Union. It is a calculated move and the main person doing it is the CIA chief. May I know whether these publications will be seized and this gentleman, Mr. Smith, will be asked to go back from this place?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have no information. If the hon. Member writes to me, I can give a reply.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: In the light of the questions asked and the answers given, may I know whether India has ceased to be a free and democratic country? There are certain restrictions placed on the activities of even the modes of protest by foreigners. This I am asking in the light of deportation of four Iranian students....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is something very different. I am not allowing this question. It is outside the scope. I will go on to the next questions.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोयला निगम

*738. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की मांग में वृद्धि को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोयला उत्खनन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य में कोयला निगम की स्थापना करने का अनुरोध किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No such request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कोयले की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है और एन० एम० डी० सी० हमारे देश की जो बड़ी बड़ी डिपाजिटस है उनमें कार्य करती है लेकिन जो छोटे डिपाजिटस है उनके लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है कि या तो राज्य सरकारों से कहा जाये कि वे उन पर कार्य करें या उनको कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में दिया जाये . फिर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जाये ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Except a few isolated coal mines, it has now been decided that all the mines shall be worked by the CMAIL.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : जो कुछ खदान रह गई हैं क्या उन को भी लेने का सरकार विचार कर रही है, सोच रही है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: According to the Act, all these coal mines vest in the Government. Now, some of the mines which have not come to the notice of the Government—probably he is referring to them—certainly when they come to the notice of the Government, they will be taken over by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kartik Oraon. The question relates to Madhya Pradesh and not to Bihar.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I want to know whether in principle there is anything which tands in the way of setting up a Coal Corporation in various States where coal is available and the headquarters of such offices under CMAIL be located there where the raw materials are available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a bigger question. You have any policy like that?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We do have.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Whether it is a question of having a corporation in Madhya Pradesh or to have a captive power plant, as the Minister stated in his reply, the moot question about coal is that in the light of complete failure of the Railway Ministry for carrying the coal, how does the Minister for Coal propose to have this Corporation and solve the problem? What is his idea?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No question of having a Corporation because there is no proposal.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The moot question I am asking. This is an important question.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Firstly, there is no proposal to have a corporation in Madhya Pradesh for production of coal. The CMAIL is there and they are having regional bodies which are taking care of the coal production programme on behalf of CMAIL.

The failure of coal reaching its destination is mainly on account of the tensions created by the labour and trade union movement troubles and it is the earnest effort of the Railway Ministry and ourselves and the entire Government to see that an amicable settlement is reached.

श्री घनश्याह प्रधान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के विचार से केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य कोयला निगम की स्थापना कर देने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a broad question. It does not relate to this.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह तो जवाब दे दिया कि पश्चिम का जो केन्द्र है वह इस बात का ख्याल रखता है और मध्य प्रदेश की तमाम कोयले की खानों से कोयला निकालने का काम कर रहा है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया है कि सरकार ने कितनी भी कोयले की खदानें हैं उन को अपने नियंत्रण में ले लिया है, लेकिन अगर मध्य प्रदेश में कोई निगाह से रह गई हो तो उन को अब ले लिया जाएगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि इस

विभाग को या कोल अथौरिटी को यह भी पता नहीं है कि इस देश में कितनी खदान कहां पर हैं और कितनी उन्होंने अपने हाथ में लीं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is about a Corporation in Madhya Pradesh. Next question—Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This is an important question. It arises out of the reply of the Minister who stated that if there are coal mines which have been left over, they would certainly be taken over.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. Shri Vikhe Patil—not here. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

Finding of Costly Metals in Mirzapur District

*740. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of costly metals to be found at Jagail in Mirzapur District of U.P. besides diamond; and

(b) the time by which the work on such mines would be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No work has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India in any place known as "Jagail" in Mirzapur District, U.P. It is presumed that the place referred to in the Question is "Jungel", in Mirzapur District, where GSI has recently undertaken investigations for possible diamondiferious rocks.

(b) The investigations are in a preliminary stage and therefore the question of starting such mines does not arise at present.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि प्रिलिमिनरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन्स जारी हैं और उस के पूरा होने पर ही खान की खदान का काम शुरू किया जायगा । इस कारण मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रिलिमिनरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन :

(क) कब तक समाप्त होने की आशा है ;

(ख) इस प्रिलिमिनरी इन्वेस्टीगेशन के कारण कौन सी किस्म की कीमती धातुओं के मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) ज्यादा धातुओं के मिलने से हम को कितनी फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज में आय होने की आशा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय): जो प्रश्न किया गया है उस का उत्तर यह है कि चट्टानें जिस जियोलाजिकल उम्र की हैं जितनी पुरानी हैं उस में हीरा वगैरह मिल तो सकता है, मगर कहीं मिला नहीं है । और जो पहली रिपोर्ट मिली थी यू० पी० सरकार द्वारा उस की जांच पड़ताल की गई उस में कोई ज्यादा तथ्य नहीं निकला । लेकिन फिर भी इन मैटामार्फिक रोक्स की जांच पड़ताल का काम जी० एस० आई० का है और वह कर रहा है । अगर कोई ऐसा पदार्थ मिला जो बाहर जा सकता है, या उस का इस्तेमाल यहां हो सकता है तो अवश्य उस का ऐक्स्प्लायटेशन करेंगे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश में कीमती धातुओं के निर्यात द्वारा बहुत कुछ धन राशि इकट्ठी की जा सकती है और हमारे देश में ऐसी कीमती धातुओं की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उन

के प्रस्ताव के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं निर्धारित की गई है । इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन कीमती धातुओं की माइनिंग के बारे में, उन के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कोई ग्राल इंडिया लेविल पर नीति निर्धारित करेंगे जिस से हमारी फ़ारेन ऐक्सचेंज बढ़ सके ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय . हमारी निश्चयात्मक रूप से नीति है और हम कीमती धातुओं की जांच पडताल बराबर कर रहे हैं और हमारा ध्येय है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उस का पता लगा ले। बहुत ज्यादा तो अभी पता नहीं है, लेकिन जहां जहां पता लगना है उस का निरीक्षण और उत्पादन करने का प्रयत्न बहुत जल्दी से करते हैं।

Operation of fishing trawlers off Chittagong and cox's Bazar

*743. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Bangladesh Government sources, 8 to 10 fishing trawlers, which in recent months have been operating off Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, actually belong to a Western Intelligence Agency and are keeping an electronic watch on the Soviet ships engaged in minisweeping and salvage operations in Chittagong Port; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I hope I got him right when he said that they have no information. May I refer to a press-item which says like this? This has appeared in the *Statesman* dated the 7th March, 1974, a very recent one. I quote: With your elaborate system you should have been in the know of things.

"Bangladesh suspicious that the fleet of eight to 10 foreign fishing trawlers which in recent months have been operating off Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, actually belong to a Western Intelligence Agency and are keeping an elestronic watch .."

And then it says:

"An investigation carried out by the Bangladesh Government has revealed that at least two of these trawlers are equipped with electronic gadgets for intercepting and monitoring messages from other ships. The trawlers have aerial and antennae systems."

In that context will the hon Minister kindly tell us till date how many such efforts of foreign espionage have come to the notice of the Government of India and what action have they taken

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't know how this arises out of that. This relates to a particular area But you are asking about so many other things I don't know whether you have anything to say.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH Sir. this question relates to the activities of certain fishing trawlers within the territorial waters of Bangladesh So this is a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of a sovereign, independent country I don't see what we are called upon to do in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This has come in the Bangladesh waters. They are not far from us and that is a friendly country. I have been wanting to elicit information from the Minister which unfortunately he is deliberately withholding from us.

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if they are in the know of espionage activities in the Bay of Bengal adjoining our country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The question relates to activities of certain trawlers in Bangladesh territorial waters. The question asked by the hon. Member has no relevance to the main question.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister in his reply said that he has no information. But, Sir, the news has appeared in important papers of India that such trawlers are operating in that water. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what measures the Government of India have taken to ascertain whether actually these trawlers are moving about there?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In the original question we were asked whether we had been informed by Bangladesh about the activities of those trawlers to which I have said that we have received no such information from Bangladesh. We have also seen these news reports that certain trawlers were fishing in Bangladesh territorial waters and they were said to be doing espionage work. As I said earlier whatever they are doing it is within the waters of Bangladesh. So, how can we say sitting here what they are doing? It is for Bangladesh to find out what they are doing and take whatever action they deem fit.

Production of Transformers

*744. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units manufacturing Transformers and the number of Transformers produced in the country, unit-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a transformer industry in Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government appointed any team to go into the problem of selecting the site for transformer industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Details are furnished in the Annexure

(b) and (c). The development of Transformer industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be regulated in accordance with the growth in demand for tranformers as per the power development programme of the country during the five year period. Apart from dealing with applications from private sector enterpreneurs on the basis indicated above, Government propose to set up a manufacturing unit in the BHEL complex. While no team was appointed by Government for the selection of a site for the location of this transformer unit, BHEL have examined in detail and selected a suitable site for locating this unit for the manufacture of transformer.

ANNEXURE

S. No.	Name of the party	Production in 1973	
		In KVA	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4
1	Crompton Graves Ltd., Bombay	16,56,289	602·01
2	Bharat Bijli Ltd., Bombay	5,13,000	239 64
3	Emco Transformers Ltd., Bombay	3,17,000	229·78
4	National Electrical Inds. Ltd., Bombay	3,95,000	163·71
5	National Electrical Inc. Ltd., Poona	1,46,000	70·76
6	Advani Oerlikon, Poona	3,000	4·29
7	Motwane Mfg. Co., Bombay	664	3 67
8	G.E.C. of India Ltd., Naini	4,92,000	349·72
9	G.E.C. of India Ltd., Calcutta	1,18,000	81·56
10	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Baroda	1,37,000	72·88
11	Electric Const. & Equipt. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1,07,000	81·46
12	Hackbridge Hewrittic & Fasun Ltd., Madras	8,51.000	339·18
13	Transformers & Switchgears Ltd. Madras	2,18.000	52·75
14	Transformers & Elect. Ltd., Anangamally	9,11.000	240·48
15	Indian Transformers Ltd., Alwaye	66,000	38·00
16	Kerala Electricals & Allied Engg. Co., Ernakulam	36,000	27·51
17	Beejee Corporation, Patiala	8 000	4·80
18	Govt. Elect Factory, Bangalore	2,14.000	150·10
19	Kirloskar Elect. Co Ltd., Bangalore	5.23,000	256·36
20	MGF, Bangalore	12,35,000	788·18
21	Electric Const. & Equipt Co. Ltd.,	2.27,000	158 56
22	Pratap Lamp Works, Patna	14,000	16·12
23	Electric Equipt. Factory, Ranchi	1,35,000	14·75
24	Electric Cons. & Equip. Co. Ltd., Sonepat	3,10,000	182·37
25	Haryana State Elect. Board, Dhulkote	11,000	50·48
26	Gwalior Cables Co. Ltd., Gwalior	4,000	2·35
27	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	28,25,000	611·00
28	Automatic Electric Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	23,000	—
		1,14,95,000	4,382·47
		Or 11,495,000 million KVA (Estimated)	

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: In my district there is a transformer producing factory. I do not know why the name of this factory has been excluded from the list. May I come to the conclusion that the Government of India is deliberately trying to do something mischievous for this factory?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): I do not know whether the unit that is in the hon. Members constituency is a small scale unit which is not registered. The list of the companies that has been given is under the registered list. It does not mean we are minimising the unit unless he is making the allegation that it is a fairly big unit which has escaped our attention. If he gives us more information we will look into it.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: From the answer you will see there are only four factories in the eastern region which are producing transformers whereas you will be astonished to see many factories are producing in the other regions. In view of the pressure on transformers which are required urgently for minor and small irrigation facilities why this sort of discrimination is being given in placing orders on the eastern region factories?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know the purport of this question. The installed capacity of the entire industry is 4.5 million KVA all over the country and if there are fewer factories in the private sector in the eastern region it is a matter of accident. Out of this capacity only 1,14,95,000 KVA is being utilised. So far as the orders being placed by the electricity boards for transformers is concerned it depends upon the lowest quotations and the quality of the material supplied by any factory. Whether it comes from the eastern or the western region would not matter.

SHRI KIRSHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether our country is self-sufficient in transformer production? If not, whether there is any scheme or any plan to become self-sufficient in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the target for production and capacity has been put at 13 million KVA and 20 million KVA respectively. Compared to the expected 1973-74 level of production of 12.5 million tonnes the target of production represents a substantial set-up. As regards the question put by the hon Member whether we would reach self-sufficiency in the Fifth Five Year Plan, with the plan that we are going ahead, I think, the country would become self-sufficient.

श्री सरजू पांडे : हमारे देश में ट्रांसफार्मरों की भारी कमी है और इस सवाल में यह पूछा गया था कि कितने ट्रांसफार्मर इस वक्त हमारे यहां बन रहे हैं और कितनों की जरूरत है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रांसफार्मरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI T A PAI: Sir, the shortage is represented by sometimes shortage of raw-material or shortage in production but not in the capacity. I think we should be able to meet our requirement as it is.

Clashes between Indian and Chinese army on Indo-China border

*745. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of clashes on the Indo-China Border between the Indian Army and the Chinese Army in the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): There

have been no clashes on the Indo-China border between the Indian Army and the Chinese Army during the period.

Percentage of imported and Indigenous components in MIG-21M

*747. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the percentage of imported component and the percentage of indigenous manufacture in Mig-21-M?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The import content of MIG-21M will be about 40 per cent at the stage of manufacture from raw materials, which will begin in 1974-75.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: We have been told that production begins in 1974-75. I would like to know when the first MIG-21M will come out?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: During the current financial year 1974-75, the MIG-21M from raw materials will be out of the factory and will be put in squadron service.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In what way will this MIG-21M be superior to MIG-21?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would not go into the details, but there are two or three advantages which I shall mention. It has a better weapon system, better range and better endurance.

Pak claim of compensation from India for stopping over-flights

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*748. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKAPPA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the recent press reports that Pakistan will claim compensation from India for stopping over-flights;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the statement by Pak Minister of Foreign Affairs that they will take back the matter to the I.C.A.O. if India did not agree to pay compensation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the report of the interview containing the statement of Pakistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs has been generally contradicted by the Foreign Office of Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise in view of the contradiction.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: The hon. Minister has replied that the Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs has been generaly contradicted by the Foreign Office of Pakistan. But I do not know whether he has been specifically contradicted in this case. I would like to know the Government's position regarding payment of compensation to Pakistan for stopping over-flights *vis-a-vis* the provision in the tripartite agreement for exchange of delegation between India and Pakistan seeking to restore communication links.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is a fact that Pakistan has put forward a claim for the losses she has suffered on account of the stoppage of over-flights etc. But so have we. We have also put forward our claim against Pakistan in respect of the loss of Fokker Friendship plane that had been destroyed and our flights having had to be diverted by passing Pakistan on which account we had also suffered heavy losses. So, there are claims and counter-claims on both sides. This matter will be taken up when the bilateral talks are resumed.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of all sorts of demands and threats by Pakistan to take the matter to international Civil Aviation Organisation,

will the hon. Minister kindly spell out now and here, the measures that Government propose to adopt in order to bring home to Pakistan that India's goodwill towards Pakistan is as much valuable as Pakistan's goodwill towards India may be?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:: We have moved a long way from the time when the matter was first taken to the ICAO. Now, certain developments have taken place which give us hope that very soon this matter will be discussed and resolved amicably through mutual discussion with the Pakistan side. So, the question of agitating it again in the ICAO does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. The hon. Member is absent.

There are still five minutes left for Question Hour to be over. Shall we go over the questions of the absentee Members once again?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let us have a coffee break, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go over them. I find that none of those hon Members is present.

So, I think we may go over to the next item

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Planning Commission Committee on Coal Requirements and Supplies

*732. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was set up by the Planning Commission recently to ensure proper co-ordination of coal requirements and supplies;

(b) if so, whether the Committee prepared a detailed note on the steps to be taken to increase coal production; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission recently made a study of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd with a view to improving their perforance.

(b) and (c). The draft interim report of the Committee, which has been received in the Ministry, is under examination.

सोवियत संघ और अमरीका के बीच शस्त्र भंडार सीमित रखने पर वार्ता

*733. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ और अमरीका "शस्त्र भंडार सीमित रखने" हेतु चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हो गए है; और

(ख) इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी हां, । सोवियत संघ और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच सामरिक हथियारों की सीमा निश्चित करने के लिए त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता 17 नवम्बर, 1969 को आरम्भ हुई और वह तब से कुछ अंतराल के साथ अभी तक जारी है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार का ख्याल है कि इस बातचीत से तनाव को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिला है । भारत सरकार ऐसे किन्ही भी ठोस कदमों का स्वागत करेगी जो सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता के साथ लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में उठाए जाएंगे । यह लक्ष्य है परमाणु निरस्त्रीकरण, जिसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने अपने सम्मुख रखा है ।

Coke Oven Batteries of Steel Plants Damaged due to Short Supply of Coking Coal

*735. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was revealed in the meeting of the executive heads of various undertakings under his Ministry held recently that due to short supply of coking coal a serious damage has been caused to the coke oven batteries of the steel plants and the loss is estimated to run into several crores of rupees; and

(b) the extent of fall in the output of steel due to this calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. However, apprehension was expressed that the deliberate cut-back in coke oven pushings in the steel plants necessitated, by the reduction of coal stocks to dangerously low levels on a number of occasions during 1973-74 involved certain risks of damage to the coke oven batteries which are sensitive to the final shocks No actual damage to the coke oven batteries on this account has, however, been noticed so far.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question

Geophysical and Geochemical Survey for Minerals during Fifth Plan

*736. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any plan to cover the entire country by general and special mapping for geophysical and geochemical survey to locate target areas for hidden minerals during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Nearly half the area of the country has been already covered by mapping on 1·63,360 1·50,000 and larger scales under the systematic mapping programme of the Geological Survey of India During the course of the Vth Plan, this work would be speeded up by the deployment of more geologists. Besides this, integrated surveys involving various techniques of geological, geophysical and geochemical studies, would be conducted over the selected areas. Based on the results of the systematic mapping and the integrated surveys, regional mineral assessment programme, including preparation of maps on an adequate scale and drilling, would be taken up

Raise in Lay-off compensation

*739 SHRI E V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the lay-off compensation from the present 50 per cent to 60 per cent of total basic pay and dearness allowance,

(b) whether Government have also decided to implement all other recommendations pertaining to lay-off made by the Labour Ministers Conference; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be enfoced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Follow up action on the 24th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in November-Decem-

ber, 1973, including the raising of the quantum of lay-off compensation, is being taken.

Proposal to utilise persons having diploma degree in pharmacy

*741. SHRI V. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government in include in its plans for rural health service the utilisation of persons having a diploma or degree in pharmacy after imparting a further short-term training; if required; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) o, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inucentives for Late Marriages

*742. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing the marriageable age will substantially bring down the birth rate in this country;

(b) if so, whether incentives for late marriages will be contemplated or provided; and

(c) if so. what are those incentives?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) This is likely to have the effect of lowering the birth rate to some extent.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Bharati Process of steel making

*746. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL A D MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are now having second thought on the Bharati Process of steel manufacture which can produce steel at an incredibly low price and propose to set up a pilot plant;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether well-known metallurgist of the famous German steel firm Demang, Dr. Koing, has expressed the view that the Bharati Process is feasible?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Government have no proposal for setting up a pilot plant based on 'Bharati Process' which has not been found to be technically feasible by an Expert Committee set up by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not aware of the views of the metallurgist, Dr. Koing regarding the feasibility of the 'Bharati Process'.

Sovereignty over Kachchative Island in Park Strails

*749. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to concede to Sri Lanka Sovereignty over the disputed island of Karchchative in the Park Strails;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands and the factors weighing with Government in favour thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFARIS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchative still continues to be the subject of discussion between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka. As the Hon'ble Member may be aware, both India and Sri Lanka had expressed their desire to resolve this matter in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bokaro Hotel in Bokaro Steel Limited

7137. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a certain contractor who also is the care-taker of Bokaro Hotel at Bokaro Steel Limited since its inception and has monopolized the Business;

(b) whether the contractor manages to develop social and family relations with every Managing Director and Chairman who joins Bokaro Steel Limited and indulges in corrupt practice and get his contract renewed;

(c) whether in collusion with Bokaro Steel officials uses the entire Hotel. except rooms occupied by Russians and does not show proper accounts of the rooms occupied by customers, his friends and relatives stay free and go; and

(d) if so, wnether Government propose to take immediate steps to rescind his firms contract and remove them and run the Bokaro Hotel Departmentally, and not through any contractor or Agency in future, in national interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Some portions of the Bokaro Hotel building owned by Bokaro Steel Ltd. is now held on lease by a private company for the purpose of running a hotel and restaurant to Cater to the needs of visitors to Bokaro Steel Plant. Besides this, one hostel and a guest house are run directly by Bokaro Steel Limited in the steel city.

(b) to (d). The agreement between Bokaro Steel Limited and the private concern is for a term of 10 years from December 1966 . The question of renewal has not, therefore arisen. As the service has deteriorited in recent months and payment of rental charges by the lease holder has not been regular, Bokaro Steel Limited have decided to terminate the agreement. and to make alternative arrangements.

Civilian Employee beaten up by an Army Officer in Andamans

7138. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a civilian employee of Navy was beaten up in lock up by a Lieutenant in Andamans a few months ago; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The authorities concerned have been asked to forward a report on the incident. A detailed statement will be laid on the table of the House on receipt of the same.

Incentive for setting up Scooter Units in Joint Sector in Stages with Foreign Collaboration

7139. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which incentive has been provided by Central Government for establishing joint sector Scooter units with foreign collaborations; and

(b) the facts regarding the terms particularly in the share capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Joint sector Scooter units with foreign collaboration are being established in any state:

(b) Does not arise.

फ्रांस में भारतीय डाक्टर

7140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार

फ्रांस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के यह माध्यम से यह सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि इस समय फ्रांस में कितने भारतीय डाक्टर हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन : मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) जी हां ।

श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के निवासी

7141. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या श्री लंका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से वहां रह रहे भारतीय मूल के निवासियों की वर्तमान सख्या का पता लगाने का सरकार का विचार है . और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) श्री लका सरकार के अनुसार 1964 मे श्री लका मे भारतीय मूल के लगभग 975,000 व्यक्ति थे । 1964 और 1974 के भारत-श्रीलका करारो के अनुसार इस मे से भारत को कुल 600,000 व्यक्तियो को, उन की संतति सहित स्वीकार करना है और श्री लंका को शेष 3,75,000 व्यक्तियो को, उनकी सतति सहित अपने यहा की नागरिकता देनी है । मार्च 1974 के अंत तक 132,160 व्यक्तियों का जिस में उनकी संतति भी शामिल है, सहित भारत मे प्रत्यावर्तन हुआ और फरवरी 1974 के अंत तक 75,927 व्यक्तियो को, जिस में उन की सतति भी शामिल है, श्री लंका की नागरिकता प्रदान की गई । 1964 और 1974 के करार जब पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित हो जाएंगे तो श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के सभी व्यक्तियों को लेकर दोनों देशों के बीच जो समस्या है वह अंतत: निपट जाएगी ।

Regularisation of Services of Casual Labourers serving in Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam

7142 SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regularisation of hundreds of casual labourers serving in the Eastern Naval Command Visakhapatnam has been held up because they were not recruited through the employment exchange although they are all registered in the exchange and have service varying from 1 year to 6 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-regularisation, while vacancies exist, in spite of the fact that they had to be taken at the establishment due to exigency of service and in order to complete urgent repair/refit of war ships;

(c) how it was possible for the Naval authorities to regularise nearly 200 casual labourers during 1970-71 basing on seniority although they were employed in above circumstances; and

(d) whether Government are formulating a firm policy whereby casual employees could be regularised after completing fixed period of service although the service might have been broken artificially for a day or two every three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Revised Pay Scales for Monthly Rates Casual Staff of Navy Southern Command

7142. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.D.S. (R.P.) rules 1973 had not excluded the casual monthly rated staff from its purview and as such casual employees of the Southern Naval Command and also central departments like Railways have been paid accordingly;

(b) whether considerable unrest has been caused, due to non-payment of revised pay scales and arrears to casual monthly rated staff paid from Defence estimates, in the Eastern Naval Command establishments, Visakhapatnam;

(c) if so, the reasons for non-payment of casual staff at Visakhapatnam in spite of the CDS(RP) rules 1973, similar staff been paid after the second Pay Commission and also staff now being paid in sister Naval establishments at Cochin, and

(d) the Ministry decision on the subject and the approximate period it would take to pay the casual employees of Visakhapatnam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK) (a) to (d). No, Sir. These rules do not specifically exclude the casual monthly rated staff from their purview, but they are silent on this point Such casual employees of the Southern Naval Command were, initially, paid arrears in accordance with the provisions of these rules under the impression that these rules automatically apply to them Subsequently, however the CDA (Navy) issued instructions to the effect that, pending receipt of clarificatory Government orders on the subject, such employees should continue to be paid according to their existing scales of pay and not under the CDS(R P) Rules 1973. In view of these instructions, the casual staff at all Naval Establishments are being paid only at their existing rates of pay.

After the Second Pay Commission's recommendations had been accepted by the Government in 1960 and Civilians in Defence Services (R.P.) Rules, 1960 issued, Government orders were issued in February 1961 making those rules and the pay scales notified thereunder, applicable to the casual monthly rated employees. The question of issuing similar orders now with reference to the 1973 rules is under consideration

There has been some unrest on this account, but it is expected that the clarificatory orders as contemplated above would be issued early.

जबलपुर स्थित गन कैरिएज फैक्टरी, मध्यप्रदेश के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

7144. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर गन कैरिएज फैक्टरी के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1972 के उत्पादन की तुलना मे यह कितना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) गन कैरिएज फैक्टरी, जबलपुर मे भिन्न मदो का जिस मे शस्त्रास्त्र सामान्य भण्डार तथा गाडियां शामिल है, उत्पादन किया जाता है, 1973–74 के दौरान उत्पादन के समग्र स्तर मे 1972–73 की तुलना मे हलकी कमी हुई है । यह मुख्यतया शक्तिमान गाडियो के उत्पादन कार्य को योजनानुसार

व्हीकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर की परवर्ती परियोजना को हस्तान्तरण किए जाने के कारण है ।

जबलपुर गन केरिएज फैक्टरी में भंडार रक्षण कर्मचारी

7145. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर गन कैरिएज फैक्टरी में गत वर्ष के दौरान राजपत्रित अधिकारियों सहित विभिन्न ग्रेडों में भंडार रक्षण कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) राजपत्रित पदों के अधिकारियों सहित प्रत्येक ग्रेड में कक्षा दस उत्तीर्ण, मिडिल पास तथा मिडिल स्टैन्डर्ड से कम तथा अशिक्षित कर्मचारी कितने-कितने हैं;

(ग) विभिन्न ग्रेडों में अनुपात कितना निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) इस फैक्टरी में लिपिक संवर्ग के अनुपात की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान राजपत्रित अधिकारियों सहित विभिन्न ग्रेडों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गत वर्ष गन कैरिएज फैक्टरी जबलपुर में स्टाफ अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 358 थी । उनके ग्रेडवार ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सहायक प्रबंधक	1
(2) भण्डार धारक	2
(3) सहायक भण्डार धारक	4
(4) चार्जमैन	3
(5) सुपरवाइजर 'ए' ग्रेड	14
(5ए) सुपरवाइजर 'बी' ग्रेड	25
(6) सहायक स्टोर कीपर	34
(7) कार्यालय अधीक्षक	1
(8) उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	10
(9) निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	10
(10) चेकर	18
(11) रिकार्ड सप्लाइर	3
(12) औद्योगिक कर्मचारी	229
	358

(ख) शैक्षिक योग्यता के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न लिखित है :—

(1) 10वीं कक्षा पास की संख्या	1
(2) मिडिल कक्षा पास की संख्या	29
(3) मिडिल से नीचे की कक्षा पास की संख्या	15

(4) अशिक्षित—अधिकांश औद्योगिक कर्मचारी अशिक्षित हैं ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

(घ) लिपिक संवर्ग का स्टाफ अनुरक्षण पद में सम्पूर्ण अपेक्षा अनुपात का 12 प्रतिशत है । पूर्ण फैक्टरी में लिपिकीय संवर्ग तथा औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या का अनुपात 14 प्रतिशत है ।

Complaints regarding E.P.F. contributions of Employees in Cloth Mills in Madhya Pradesh

7146. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against the proprietors of the Cloth Mills of Madhya Pradesh regarding the Provident Fund contributions of the employees; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Price of Coal

7147. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it has been proposed that while considering any revision in coal prices, the proposed inter-Ministerial Committee is to go into the cost structure of the Nationalised Industry and it may consider the impact of higher prices on the working of the coal-based industries and the general price level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Yes, Sir. All such relevent considerations have been kept in view by the Commitee.

Dearth of Hospitals in Delhi

7148. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is dearth of hospitals as compared to the increasing inflow of population in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). There is no dearth of Hospitals in Delhi. However a proposal for the establishment of two new 500 bedded hospitals during the 5th Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Government.

Out-door Patients Registered in Major Hospitals of Delhi after Junior Doctors' Strike

7149. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of out-door patients as registered on the 31st December, 1973 in the major hospitals of Delhi; and

(b) whether the number of out-door patients have come down after the junior doctors' strike and if so, the number so declined as on 1st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Delay in issuing of Medicines Prescribed by Specialists by C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

7150. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HFALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that medicines prescribed by the

specialists are not easily available in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether patients have to wait for number of days to get the medicines; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that the medicines prescribed by the Specialists are not easily available in the dispensaries. If on any day a particular medicine is not readily available, equally effective substitute medicines are issued and simultaneously arrangements are made to procure the medicnes prescribed.

D.C.M. Workers-Management Dispute

7151. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.C.M. workers-management dispute has been referred to the Labour Minister; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Presumably reference is to the dispute in the D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi with which Delhi Administration are principally concerned. The Union Deputy Labour Minister has been lending his good offices to secure normalcy in this important unit.

Computor Investigators in Labour Bureau

7152 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of computors investigators grade I and II, in Labour Bureau as on the 31st March, 1974;

(b) the number of posts made permanent. category-wise out of them so far;

(c) whether percentage of permanent posts is very poor; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:—

	Computers	Investigators	
		Grade I	Grade II
No. of posts as on 31st March, 1974	144	46	157
No. of posts made permanent.	55	16	42

(c) and (d). Under the rules only a portion of temporary posts can be made permanent. Action is being taken to declare the remaining eligible posts also as permanent.

Officers in Joint Cipher Bureau Drawing less Pay than Junior Officers

7158. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3441 on the 25th August, 1972 regarding Numbers of Officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau drawing less pay than the Junior Officers and state:

(a) whether the anomaly has been removed; and

(b) if not, the time by which the same will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The position is the same as indicated in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 370 in the Lok Sabha on 12th December 1973 by the Minister of State in the Department of Personnel.

Apprentice Course in HMT

7154. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who have completed the apprentice course in the Hindustan Machine Tools unit at Kalamassary and the total number out of them who have been absorbed in the permanent vacancies in that company;

(b) whether Government propose to give preference to these trained hands in the new printing machine unit at Kalamassery and if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) if not, the other steps Government propose to provide them employment opportunity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Total number of persons who have completed the apprentice course in HMT unit in Kalamassery is 149. Out of them 27 were offered permanent employment. 26 persons (13 in Machine Tool Division and 13 in Printing Machine Division) have joined and one has declined the offer

(b) These apprentices will, subject to considerations of eligibility and suitability, be given preference.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-Diego Garcia move by U.S. Congress Members

7155 SHRI M M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S Congress is preparing for an anti-Diego Garcia move;

(b) whether several Foreign Relations Committee Members are planning to revive legislation requiring that any agreement for a new military base overseas be submitted to the Senate as a treaty requiring two-third votes;

(b) whether Russia and China are also against a naval built-up in the Indian Ocean area; and

(d) if so, whether India, Russia and China have informed USA about the consequences if US insists on its planned scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports indicating that some US Congressman have expressed opposition to the US move on Diego Garcia.

(b) Some Congressmen are also reported to be of the view that the USA UK Agreement on Diego Garcia should be submitted to the Senate for ratification as a Treaty requiring approval by a two-thirds majority.

(c) The People's Republic of China supported the UN General Assembly Resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Soviet Union subscribed to the following position in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration of 29-11-73:—

> "The two sides reaffirmed their readiness to participate, together with other States concerned, on an equal basis in finding a fair solution to the question of making the Indian Ocean a "Zone of Peace".'

(d) Government are not aware whether the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the USSR have conveyed their views to the Government of the USA. We have conveyed our deep concern to the Government of the USA about its recent proposal for the expansion of military facilities in Diego Garcia.

Wage and other problems on Agricultural Workers

7156. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of the Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union, which met in New Delhi, had condemned the indifferent attitude of the Central and State Governments on the wage and other problems affecting agricultural workers;

(b) if so, whether the minimum wages notified by most State Governments were very low and unrelated to the cost of living and even these low wages were not enforced by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Government have no information in regard to the proceedings referred to.

(b) and (c). The employment in agriculture is covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the State Governments in their capacity as the 'appropriate Government' are required to revise the minimum wages after suitable intervals and also to secure proper enforcement of the notified wages. They have been advised from time to time to take appropriate action in this regard. Some States/Union Territories *e.g.* Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry have enacted special laws to improve the wages of agricultural workers.

Setting up of Plants in India by West Asian Countries

7157. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have under consideration a scheme under which a few oil-rich West Asian countries will financially participate in setting up some plants in India whose entire production will be reserved for export to those countries; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter rests now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) At the Fourth meeting of the Indo-Iran Joint Commission held in Tehran on 20-21 February, 1974, Iran had agreed to extend a credit for developing the Kudremukh iron ore deposits, construction of a pipeline to carry the slurry, development of part of Manalore and setting up pellitisation plant. Another Indo-Iranian project under consideration is for the production of Alumina. It is expected that the bulk of the output from both these projects would be exported to Iran on a long-term basis.

(b) An Iranian team visited India to discuss further the Kudremukh iron ore project. The matter is still under negotiation. The Iranian team for the proposed Alumina plant is expected to visit India shortly.

Coal Workers of Ramgarh Coal Areas of Bihar on Strike

7158. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the coal workers of Ramgarh and other coal areas of Bihar have gone on strike since 16th March, 1974 against forcible realisation of professional tax by the Government of Bihar at the time of payment being made and if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(b) whether it is proposed to approach the Government of Bihar to exempt coal workers from the payment of professional tax or at last to stay the same, if so, the details thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Though the Ordinance issued by the State Government of Bihar stipulated that professional tax would be deducted by the employers at source, realisation was not made forcibly. However, workers of some collieries organised a strike on 6th March, 1974 to press, for withdrawal of the professional tax.

(b) Does not arise as the Government of Bihar have since withdrawn the Ordinance.

Location of New Minerals by Geological Survey Department, Southern Orissa

7159. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (Orissa Circle) surveyed particularly the Southern part of the State to find out minerals;

(b) if so, whether the survey reports have been submitted to the concerned authority to expedite the matter;

(c) the number of mines taken up by the Public and Private sectors in the Fourth Plan period and the proposals for the Fifth Plan; and

(d) the names of the mines and the districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Geological Survey of India has already covered Puri & Ganjam districts by systematic geological mapping. The mapping in Kalahandi and Koraput districts is in progress. The minerals already reported in Ganjam, Kalahandi, Puri and Koraput districts have been surveyed in detail to find out the economic potentiality excepting a few cases where investigations are in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monopoly in Dealership and Agencies of Tata Chassis

7160. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Bihar State, there is a certain family having monopoly of dealership/agencies of Tata Chassis manufactured by Telco Ltd., Jamshedpur in the name of different firms, in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa; and

(b) if so, what immediate action Government propose to take on the manufacturers and their distributors and dealers to withdraw and cancel such dealerships/Agencies of Tata Commercial Vehicles Chassis and

allow only one such dealership to one firm of a family, thus stopping black-marketing and breaking monopoly of one family in this trade in different States of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The responsibility of awarding dealership/agencies for the distribution of commercial vehicles, vests entirely in the manufacturers themselves. It has, however, been ascertained from M/s. TELCO that no single family in Bihar is enjoying the monopoly of dealership for distribution of TATA chasis in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Chinese Build up in Tibet and Burmese Territories

7161. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has made fresh build-up of its Armed forces in Tibet and along or inside the Burmese territory, adjoining the Indian North Eastern frontier;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the objective of such army mobilisation in strategic areas by China?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There are no indications of any fresh build-up by the Chinese of its armed forces in Tibet or along and inside Burmese territory adjoining our North East Frontier. China continues to deploy, however, more than 1,00,000 troops in Tibet. Government keep a continuous watch over the developments across the border.

Complaints against Gole Market C.G.H.S. Dispensaries Incharge

7162. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doctor Incharge of the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Gole Market, New Delhi behaves very rudely towards the patients and is generally not available in the Dispensary during the working hours;

(b) whether any action has been taken against him so far;

(c) whether some other senior Doctor will be posted in this Dispensary in his place; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) and (b) No In two years only two comlaints alleging rude behaviour were received against the Medical Officer-in-charge, CGHS Dispensary, Gole Market The complaints were enquired into and necessary action taken

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration at present to transfer the Medical Officer until the expiry of his normal tenure or administrative exigency so demands.

Enquiry into functioning of D.M.C. Tuberculosis Hospital at Narela (Delhi)

7163. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry into the functioning of the newly built D.M.C. Tuberculosis Hospital at Narela in Delhi has been instituted: and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation instituted a departmental enquiry.

(b) Nothing adverse was found.

तिब्बिया कालेज का बोर्ड

7164. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 मार्च के समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में तिब्बिया कालेज के बोर्ड की धांधली के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास भी इस बारे में कोई शिकायत आई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन शिकायतों के बारे में कोई जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पी) : (क) तिब्बिया कालेज की आम स्थिति के बारे में सम्पादक, हिन्दुस्तान (हिन्दी) के नाम भेजा गया इस कालेज के श्री सत्य प्रकाश का एक पत्र 22 मार्च, 1974 को उक्त समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था

(ख) इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन अथवा भारत सरकार को कोई विशेष शिकायत नहीं मिली है

(ग) और (घ) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Emergency Plan for Coal and Steel Movement

7165. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an emergency Plan has been prepared by the Railway and Steel Ministry for hastening coal and steel movement;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether any committee was also set up for the purpose and whether it has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Coal, steel movement has been discussed in details in the Conference of the Chief Executives of Enterprises under Ministry of Steel and Mines during March, 1974. The scheme has outlined detailed linkages of Coal movement from collieries/Washeries to steel plants and the action to be taken by the coal producing organisations, the Railways and the steel plants in this regard.

(c) The proceedings of the Conference of Chief Executives held by the Minister of Steel and Mines from 20th to 22nd March, 1974 have been drawn up.

(d) The transportable requirements of coal, iron ore. limestone, finished steel etc., on different basis have been calculated in consultation with the Railways.

Expansion by Automobile Products of India for Production of Scooters

7166 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Automobile Products of India Limited is going ahead with the expansion programme,

(b) when it is likely to produce scooters under the new schme,

(c) whether Automobile Products of India wants to raise scooter prices; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the indications given by the firm they expect to produce 40,000 to 45,000 scooters during 1974-75 and 60,000 scooters during 1975-76.

(c) and (d). After considering the request for price increase made by the firm early this year, Government have approved an increase of Rs 883 in the ex-factory retail selling price of the Lambretta 155 CC scooter

Allocation of Aluminium to States

7167 SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Development Commissioner of Government has fixed quota for allocation of Aluminium to various States:

(b) if so, the quantum allocated to Gujarat;

(c) whether there has been shortage of Aluminium in the country; and

(d) if so, efforts made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) There is no statutory control over the distribution of aluminium. However, in the case of electrical conductor grade aluminium, use of which is mainly confined to cable/conductor manufacture an informal control over the distribution has been in existence for the last few years

Allocation of E.C grade aluminium is made annually to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and other sponsoring authorities. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, in turn allocates quantities to the State Directors of Industries

(b) 877 tonnes in 1974-75.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Shortages of aluminium is primarily due to inadequate power supply to the aluminium smelters Government have taken up the matter regarding maintaining and increasing power supply for aluminium production with the concerned State Electricity Boards/Governments

Functioning of Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs

7168 SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) who is the Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) the main functions of this Committee; and

(c) whether it is functioning now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) As presently constituted, the Foreign Secretary is Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) The main functions of this Committee are:

(i) To examine important aspects of India's foreign policy in the overall context of the changing world situation and (a) in relation to developments in India and (b) in the countries bordering India;

(ii) the Committee would anticipate problems which might arise in the immediate future and also examine long-term programmes for the achievement of India's foreign policy objective;

(iii) while reviewing policies, the Committee would give due consideration to the political military and political-economic aspects of such policies;

(iv) recommendations of the Committee would be made to the Minister of External Affairs

(c) Yes, Sir.

Import of Ferrous Scrap

7170. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2204 on the 7th March, 1974 regarding import of ferrous scrap and state the terms and conditions of import and the total demand in view of the capacities and the internal availability of scrap at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The scheme for import of ferrous scrap and export of bars and rods has not been finalised so far;

Manufacture of Oil Rigs

7171. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to manufacture oil rigs in the country;

(b) if so, whether collaboration is sought from any other country; and

(c) whether the team which visited United States to shop for rigs has placed orders with that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government are exploring the possibilities of manufacturing in the country Oil drilling rigs for operation upto 6,000 metres.

(b) The possibility of collaboration is being explored with some firms in U S A. and West Germany.

(c) No. Sir

Statutory Wage Board for Non-Journalists

7172. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to facilitate the setting up of a statutory wage board for non-journalists; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). This is under examination.

स्कूटरों का उत्पादन

7173. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिझारिया :**
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लम्ब्रेटा और वैसपा (वजाज) स्कूटरों का वर्षवार कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल की कीमत में भारी वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्कूटर के खरीदारों को राहत देने के लिए स्कूटर पर लगने वाले उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य करों में रियायात देने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है—

स्कूटर का माडल	उत्पादन (संख्या में)		
	1971	1972	1973
लम्ब्रेटा	24504	20851	24768
वजाज (वेस्पा)	39798	40332	50361

(ख) यद्यपि स्कूटरों पर लागू केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की दर में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है लेकिन यह 9 प्रति शत यथामूल्य पर कायम रखी गई है, सरकार ने 18-1-74 से स्कूटरों के टायरों और ट्यूबों पर उत्पादन शुल्क स्कूटरों के उपभोक्ताओं को जो पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के कारण बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं, राहत के रूप में 50 प्रति शत से 25 प्रति शत तक यथामूल्य कम कर दिया है । इस समय कोई और राहत देने का विचार नहीं है ।

भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण पोत की खरीद

7174. **श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण पोत खरीदे जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक खरीदा जाएगा तथा इसका मूल्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षामंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) नौसेना के लिए 'भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण पोत' प्राप्त करने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mini Steel Plant in M.P.

7175. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
'SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foundation was laid in Madhya Pradesh recently for a mini steel plant; and

(b) if so, the capacity thereof and the estimated expenditure on the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pak Invitation to Indian Prime Minister after Tripartite Meeting

7176. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has invited the Indian Prime Minister after the tripartite meeting held at Delhi in April; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such an invitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Armed Forces

7177. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made persistently in the Parliament for extending equitable facilities for recruitments to Army, Navy and Airforce from different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in response to such demands; and

(c) the facts about (i) setting up of Recruitment Centres in different States, (ii) composition of recruiting ageneies, and (iii) figures of Statewise recruitments to Army, Navy and Airforce during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) No steps have been taken to make any modification in regard to recruitment for those Army Regiments or Units which are technically called 'One Class', 'Fixed Class' and 'Mixed Class' Regiments and Units, personnel for which are to be recruited from certain prescribed castes or classes. Nearly 40 per cent of the Army is covered by these Class Regiments/Units. For the remaining Regiments/Units of the Army as well as for the Navy and the Air Force which have 'All Class' composition, the policy being followed from 1963 onwards is that recruitment is progressively being done to conform to the proportion of recruitable male population belonging to the age-group of 17-25 years in the various States and Union Territories.

(c) (i) *Recruiting Centres*

(A) *Army and Navy.* There is a combined Recruiting agency for the Army and Navy. The organisation comprises of 9 Recruiting Zones and 50 Branch Recruiting Offices, covering the various States.

(B) *Air Forces.* Airforce have 12 Recruiting Centres to cover recruitment from the various states.

(ii) *Composition.* The compositions of the recruiting agencies differ

widely from each other depending on their functions and the specific recruitment they have to make.

(iii) State-wise figures of recruitment for 1971-72 and 1972-73 for the Army and the Navy and for 1971-72 only for the Airforce, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6740/74]. The remaining figures are not readily available. These are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Experts in Heavy Industry Public Undertakings

7178. SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign experts are working in public undertakings under his Ministry; if so, their number, nature of the industries where they are deployed; the country-wise break up of such foreign experts and the terms and conditions of their services;

(b) whether they are paid by Government directly or through embassies of the countries to which these experts belong to and the total amount paid to them monthly or annually; and

(c) whether by employing these foreign experts production of the public sector units has improved and if so, the facts about the profit made and the loss incurred by each of such public sector units during the years 1971-1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News Report Re. "Soviet Experts to Boost Indian Economy"

7179. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in a Delhi Daily dated the March 22, 1974 under the caption "Soviet Experts to boost Indian Economy",

(b) whether these experts will give technical advice on the development of Coal mines, assessment of oil resources, ship building, etc.; if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) the names of the Soviet experts and their special qualifications; and

(d) the terms and conditions of seeking their expertise, and the benefits and the facilities they will receive in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experts who have already come had dealt with the following projects: Bharat Heavy Electricals; Sheep and goat breeding and sugar beet cultivation projects; Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant; Singarauli, Raniganj and Korba coalfields; Bhilai Steel Plant; Oil and Natural Gas; Malanjkhand Project; and Alumina Project of BALCO.

(c) The list of all the Soviet experts who have visited India since December 1973 are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6741/74]. The special qualifications of each of these are not immediately available, but the same are related to the fields in respect of which they had come to India

(d) The terms and conditions accorded to Soviet experts are:

(i) Monthly remuneration mutually agreed to by the two Governments.

(ii) Insurance against professional risks or accidents during their stay in India.

(iii) Travel expenses from Moscow to New Delhi and back by air.

(iv) Transport facilities from New Delhi to place of work in India and back, and for all other official trips.

(v) Furnished accommodation.

(vi) Medical facilities during their stay in India.

Increase in production of Steel

7180. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting held recently of the various heads of steel production units in the country it has been decided to increase the production of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of steel to be produced in the country during 1974-75;

(c) the extent to which it shall meet the domestic needs of steel and would save the foreign exchange; and

(d) if not, the estimated need of steel to be imported even after increased production thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). It has been estimated that the domestic demand for mild steel during 1974-75 would be around 7.3 million tonnes. In the meeting of Chief executives of public undertakings held in March, 1974, the target for saleable steel production from the main steel producers for 1974-75 has been fixed at 5.044 million tonnes. A production of about 1.0 million tonnes is expected from mini steel plants etc The resultant gap is likely to be bridged from imports which may be of the order of about 1.0 million tonnes, subject to the availability of the required foreign exchange.

Four Shifts a Day in Coal Mines

7181. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the Press that coal mines are to work four shifts a day;

(b) if so, the names of collieries where this system is being introduced;

(c) the extent to which such a system will be helpful in production of coal, meeting the domestic demand of coal and gas produced from coal; and

(d) the details of incentives, if any, offered to the workers for boosting coal production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). It has been decided that four-shift system should be introduced in suitable areas in consultation with the trade unions. As this system will enable the coal face to be worked continuously, it will result in increased production. The Coal Mines Authority Ltd. are working out the details of the scheme with a view to introducing it, as an experimental measure. in selected mines in the Eastern Division.

Stoppage of production of Zetor Tractors by 'Engineering' Workshop at Nilokheri

7182. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI D D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased o state:

(a) whether the production and assembly of Zetor tractors at State owned engineering workshop at Nilokheri has come to a stand-still; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to issue letter of intent for manufacture of tractors with some other foreign country's collaboration; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir. The State owned Engineering Workshop of Nilokheri was only assembling packs of imported Zetor tractors Since M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools have started regular manufacture of these tractors, there is no need for the continuance of the assembly operations at Nilokheri.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Mineral Production during 1973

7183. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the value of mineral production in the country, during the year 1973 remained static;

(b) if so, the statistics of the iron ore, manganese, salt, atomic minerals produced in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to boost the production of minerals in the country during the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a). No, Sir. The value of mineral production during 1973 amounted to Rs. 488,70 lakhs as compared to Rs. 480,77 lakhs during 1972

(b) The production of iron ore, manganese ore and rock salt during 1973 was 34 65 million tonnes, 1.45 million tonnes and 3,598 tonnes respectively Information about atomic minerals is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) A number of steps are being taken by the Government, to boost production of minerals in the country during the next two years which include, among other things, expansion of existing capacity of the mines, more working shifts, ensuring supply of critical items, like explosives, steel and cement, advance action to procure standardised machinery so as to avoid long delivery schedule, streamlining the management.

Increase in prices of Cars and Scooters allowed during 1973-74

7184. SHRI N. K. P SALVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of price increase allowed to Car Manufacturers in the country during the period from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974; and

(b) the quantum of price increase allowed to the manufacturers of Scooters and Motor Cycles in the country during the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information is given as under:

	Name of manufacturer	Description of Motor Car	Quantum of price increase allowed
1.	M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarapara, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal)	Ambassador	Rs. 1,130
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	Premier President	Rs. 1,524
3.	M/s. Standard Motors Products of India Ltd., Madras.	Standard Gazel	Rs. 1,301

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices of Scooters and Motorcycles. However, Government exercise an informal control over the selling price of scooters. The quantum of price increase allowed to the manufacturers of scooters during the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974 is as under:

	Name of manufacturer	Description of Scooter	Quantum of price increase allowed Rs.
1.	M/s. Automobiles Products of India Ltd. Bombay.	Lambretta 150 cc	898
2.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona	Bajaj	249
3.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	Rajdoot	351

Loss to Hindustan Steel Limited

7185 SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited incurred a loss of Rs. 44.84 crores as at the end of the year 1971-72;

(b) what is the negative yield per cent on capital invested in this concern;

(c) whether the causes of this loss have been analysed; and

(d) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The loss of Rs. 44.84 crores was, however, after providing for depreciation of Rs 88.66 crores and interest on Government loans of Rs. 23.56 crores.

(b) The total Government investment in Hindustan Steel Limited by way of equity and loans as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 1042.7 crores. The gross profit before charging depreciation and interest on Government loans was Rs. 47.37 crores but after charging depreciation, there was a loss of Rs. 21.29 crores. Accordingly, the negative yield on Government investment works out to about 2 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main reasons for this loss were the inadequate utilization of installed capacity of the steel plants and in particular the heavy shortfall in production at Rourkela Steel Plant due to the collapse of the Steel Melting Shop roof in July, 1971 and the impact of certain cost escalatory factors.

Army Officers charged with Corruption

7186. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(b) the nature and particulars of Army officers who have been charged with correction during the last 9 years;

(b) the nature and particulars of charges against each officer; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken against these officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). For reasons of security, public interest and morale of Service Officers, it is not considered desirbale to disclose the names and designations of Army Officers charged with corruption and furnish details of specific charges against each. The charges of corruption against Army Officers during the last three years (1971 to 1973) related mainly to misappropriation of money, acceptance of illegal gratification, breach of trust, intent to defraud, showing undue favours and submission of false claims. The number and rank of Officers involved and the action taken against them is given below:—

Sl. No.	Rank	Rego-rous imprison-ment and fine	Cashie-red.	Dis-missed.	Forfeiture of service.	Severe Dis-plea-sure	Acqui-tted.	Action in pro-gress.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Brig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2.	Col.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
3.	Lt.Col.	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	6
4.	Major.	1	1	4	2	1	1	12	22
5.	Capt.	—	3	4	—	3	1	7	18
6.	Lt.	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	5
7.	2[Lt.	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
8.	JCOs	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5
	Total	1	6	12	5	4	8	26	62

Memorandum from All India Alembic Employees Federation, Jaipur

7187. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received a memorandum dated the 1st September, 1973 from the All India Alembic Employees' Federation, Somani Bhawan, Station Road, Jaipur-6, containing certain allegations of anti-labour practices against M|s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda;

(b) if so, the contents of the said memorandum; and

(c) the action, if any, taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allegations appear to concern mainly the Department of Company Affairs. A copy of the Memorandum has been forwarded to that Department.

Forming of an Association by Civilian Employees of Naval Establishments of Andaman and Nicobar

7188. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees of Naval Establishments of Andamans and Nicobar are not allowed to form or join an association or union since 1965, when all other employees are allowed to do so; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Ni, Sir. During the National emergency in 1962, civilian employees of the Navy were made subject to the Navy Act, 1957 for purposes of discipline, but were later permitted to continue to form or join Trade Unions|Association under an order issued in 1965. The employees in Training Establishments and Hospitals and in Naval Establishments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were, however, not so permitted to form or join trade Unions| Associations owing to the peculiar and sensitive nature of the establishments. These provisions continue to be in force

Suggestions made by Citizens Central Council regarding spurious Drugs

7189. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on combating adulteration of foods and drugs of the Citizens' Central Council, the Chairman of which is Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had a meeting on August 30, 1973 and whether they have made some suggestions to combat evils of spurious drugs;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the suggestions made at the meeting and steps taken is attached.

Statement

Suggestions made	Steps being taken
DRUGS	
1. An Intelligence Cell should be set up at the State C.I.D. for collecting information about places and premises where spurious drugs are prepared.	(1) and (2) The States have been repeatedly advised to establish intelligence—cum—legal Wings and work in close collaboration with police in tracking spurious drugs and to streamline the drug control organisation by appointing full time Drugs Controller and adequate number of duly qualified Inspectors on attractive pay scales.
2 The enforcement machinery should be strengthened to make it more effective.	
3. Rewards should be offered to the public for supplying information relating to spurious drugs.	3 Certain States like, Maharashtra have schemes already for granting monetary incentives to informers Drug control authorities of other States have also been advised to take similar action.
4. Old containers should be destroyed or so mutilated as to make them unuseable for fake products.	4 Central Health Education Bureau of the Directorate General of Health Services are considering the preparation of leaf—lets incorporating this precaution for the guidance of the public.
5. Premises of small licenced manufacturers of drugs should be in-spected more often	5 The State Drugs control authorities are concentrating their attention on small manufacturers. The Central Drugs Inspectors attached to the Zonal offices are also assisting them in carrying out frequent inspections of small firms engaged in manufacture of life saving drugs, like antibiotics, transfusion solutions, eye solutions, etc. to fine. It is understood that the Legal sub-committee of the Citizens Central Council has made certain suggestions for amendments to the Act which are being examined by the Citizens Central Council.

Requirement of Transformers after Fifth Plan Period

7190. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Transformers that will be required in the country after the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of Transformers at that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No demand estimates have been made for transformers beyond the 5th Plan period The requirements of transformers beyond the 5th Plan period will depend on the expansion of power generation during the 6th Plan and also on the capacities likely to be created during the 5th Plan. The detailed assessment for the demand of transformers during the 6th Plan will be taken up towards end of the 5th Plan period; at that time necessary steps to create additional capacity as required will be taken.

Selection of Site for Transformers Factory

7191. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., examined the selection of suitable site for manufacturing transformers;

(b) if so, the site ultimately selected by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the reason thereof;

(c) whether any sites in West Bengal had been examined by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., if so, the names of the sites; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A site located near Jhansi in U P has been selected by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited on techno-economic consideration including its proximity to the Bhopal unit and availability of infra-structure facilities like water, transport and skilled labour

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A major consideration in the choice of a site for the Transformer Factory was that it should be within a reasonable distance form the Bhopal unit of B H E L. so as to facilitate the securing of requisite engineering and technical support from this unit, where a certain range of transformers are already being manufactured. Any location in West Bengal would not have provided this facility.

Production of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

7192 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during the last three years, plant-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal, plant-wise; and

(d) whether any subsidy is given to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., if so, the amount given so far, year-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., during last three years, plant wise is as under:—

	(Figures in crores of Rs.)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Estimated)
Bhopal . .	42·43	56·76	77·0
Hardwar	13·10	23·10	44·0
Hyderabad	16·20	21·52	45·1
Tiruchy	33·60	43·09	65·0
	105·33	144·47	231·1
Total after eliminating inter unit Transfers	103	141	228

(b) and (c). As part of Plan proposal during IV & Vth Plan the following major schemes for expansion have been taken up:-

(1) Expansion of Tiruchy units increasing its capability for manufacture from 750 MW to 2500 MW;

(2) Manufacture of soot Blowers;

(3) Manufacture of Air Preheaters;

(4) Manufacture of Electrostatic Precipitators;

(5) Manufacture of Heavy Duty Fans;

(6) Expansion of Value Production;

(7) Expansion of Switchgear Manufacture.

Besides these Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is also setting up a factory at Jhansi exclusively for manufacture of medium range transformers.

(d) Bhopal Unit of BHEL [erstwhile Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.,] was given subsidy by way of interest relief on loans taken by it.

Following are the figures of subsidy:-

1971-72	—NIL
1972-73	Rs. 217 lakhs.
1973-74	Rs. 217 lakhs.

Establishment of new Heavy Industry in Palamau Bihar in Fifth Plan

7193. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to establish any new Heavy Industry in the District of Palamau in Bihar in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is at present no proposal to set up any heavy industry in the public sector in the District of Palamau, Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Bauxite Mines of Palamau District

7194. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bauxite mines of Palamau District had been given to

Aluminium Industries for exploitation and it has been decided that no Aluminium Industry will be established in that District in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons for releasing the mines to these industries in 1973 and cancelling the proposal of establishing Aluminium Industries in that District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Three out of the four existing producers of aluminium have leases for mining bauxite in the Ranchi-Palamau region of Bihar. There is no decision to the effect that no aluminium industry will be established in Palamau district.

(b) Does not arise.

Fluorisis Disease in Andhra Pradesh

7195. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports that thousands of adolescent and young people are crippled for life from the fluorisis disease in several areas of Andhra Pradesh crippling them for life;

(b) whether its cause is the damming of large water resources in Nagarjunasagar resulting in the rise of sub-soil water level, thus increasing alkalinity of soils, thereby facilitating plants to conserve large quantity of molybdenum in the foodgrains; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle this man-made problem of deformities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This is the postulation of the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad which has undertaken this study.

(c) The National Institute of Nutrition has submitted a detailed proposal to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for tackling this problem.

Demand and Production of Tractors during 1974-75

7196. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of tractors in the country during the year 1974-75;

(b) the estimated production of tractors during the year;

(c) whether Government are aware that many of the sold tractors remain under-utilised; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for their fuller utilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the assessment made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the demand for tractors during 1974-75 will be of the order of 45,000 nos. It is expected that this demand will be adequately met by indigenous production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases for Adulteration of Drugs

7197. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many prosecutions have been launched for faking drugs and for adulteration of drugs during the last three years:

(b) how many ended in conviction and how many in acquittal; and

(c) the total amount of fine recovered in each of these years from court convictions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Political Repercussions of Lahore Islamic Conference on Afro-Asian Countries

7196. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the political repercussions of the Islamic Conference at Lahore during February on the Afro-Asian Countries and particularly on India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Second Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore gave strong support to the Arab cause in the West Asian dispute. It was during this Summit that the mutual recognition of Bangladesh and Pakistan took place, thus paving the way for normalisation of relations in the Sub-Continent. The Government of India welcomes both these steps, in line with their consistent and of repeated stand on both these questions.

The Summit also considered ways of helping developing countries overcome their current economic difficulties. This is obviously a matter of interest to India.

Sainik Schools in Maharashtra

7199. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which Sainik schools in Maharashtra are run by the Defence Ministry;

(b) what are the conditions of admission to these schools and what fees are charged from students;

(c) which Sainik schools run by the State Government in Maharashtra are helped by the Ministry of Defence; and

(d) if so, the nature of the help given?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is only one Sainik School in Maharashtra located at Satara, run under the auspices of the Defence Ministry.

(b) Boys between the ages of 9 and 10 years are admitted to Sainik Schools in Class V through an all India Entrance Examination held every year. Admission is made strictly in the order of merit except in the case of successful SC/ST candidates, who are admitted irrespective of their position in the merit list. 67 per cent of seats at each school are reserved for the boys from the State in which the school is situated. The shortfalls, if any, and the remaining seats are offered to boys from other States and Union Territories.

The total charges covering tuition fees, hostel and allied expenditure come to Rs. 2450 in the first year and Rs. 2300 annually in subsequent years in the Sainik School, Satara. About 95 per cent of the boys at Satara Sainik Schools are scholarships holders. Full scholarships for meeting the entire expenditure except pocket money, are available from the State Government to boys whose parents'/guardians' income is Rs. 400 or less. Three-fourth scholarships, half scho-

larships and one-fourth scholarships are also granted by the State Government depending on the income of the parents/guardians upto a maximum income of Rs. 1200 p.m. A few full scholarships are available solely on the basis of merit in the Entrance Examination or to boys belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. A limited number of scholarships from the Ministry of Defence for sons of Servicemen serving or retired, are also available.

(c) There is no Sainik School in Maharashtra which is run by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Minister's Visit to Algiers

7200. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meeting of the Bureau for Coordination of Non-aligned countries held recently in Algiers; and

(b) the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The meeting adopted a "Declaration on the Middle-East and the question of Palestine" and a "Final Document". Copies of these documents are available in the library of the House.

Entry into Britain of About 500 Ugandan Asians Stranded in India and Europe

7201. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain's new Labour Government intends to admit the estimated 500 Ugandan Asians stranded in the Indian sub-continent and in Europe while waiting to join relatives in Britain;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have learnt of the statement made by U.K. Home Secretary in House of Commons on 19th March, according to which the U.K Government have decided to admit for settlement husbands of women who hold U.K. passports if they were ordinarily resident in Uganda at the time of the expulsion and the wives settle or have settled in the U.K. It has also been decided to allow young people over 21, who are or have very recently been studying overseas, to enter to join a parent who holds a United Kingdom passport and who was ordinarily resident in Uganda at the time of the expulsion.

(c) The Government of India welcome this step and hope that the split families concerned will be reunited speedily

Medical Education Commission

7202. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on the 21st February, 1974 regarding setting up a Medical Education Commission and state:

(a) whether the composition and terms of reference of the high-powered Commission proposed to be set up in the matter have been worked out; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Reservation of Posts for Released Emergency Commissioned Officers in Central Health Service

7203. SHRI N. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Central Health Service, when recruitment is made through U.P.S.C. certain percentage of posts are reserved for released emergency Commissioned Officers during the last three years as per C.H.S Rules dated the 9th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the particulars of advertisements made through U.P.S.C. for recruitment to General Duty Officer Grade II of the C.H.S. during the last three years;

(c) the number of posts reserved for released Emergency Commissioned Officers in each of the Advertisement separately;

(d) the number of released Emergency Commissioned Officers who were recruited on the basis of each advertisement; and

(e) the number of unfilled reserved vacancies in each recruitment, due to want of eligible applicants with qualified war service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Against a requisition for 225 posts sent to the Union Public Service Commission during 1971, 109 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers were advertised by the Commission under Advertisement No. 6. Besides the above, 445 posts were advertised during 1973 under Advertisement No. 39.

(c) 74 posts were reserved during 1971 in the Advertisement No. 6 and 135 posts during 1973 in Advertisement No. 39 for released Emergency Commissioned Officers.

(d) 7 candidates were recommended by the Union Public Service Commission against 74 posts advertised during 1971. Recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission are awaited against 445 posts advertised during 1973.

(e) During 1971—67—posts.

During 1973—Not yet known as the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission are awaited.

New U.S. Thesis on Indian Ocean

7204 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the press regarding new U.S. thesis on Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether the United States has hinted the Soviet Union regarding the neutralisation of the Indian Ocean in conformity with recent proposals in this respect from India and other nations; and

(c) the response shown by U.S.S.R. in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has seen a press

report of 7th March, 1974, under the caption "New U.S. Thesis on Indian Ocean".

(b) Governmet are not aware of any such moves or proposals made by the US Government to the Soviet Union.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal at Non-Aligned Bureau in Algiers for Relief to Developing Countries hit by Oil Crisis

7205. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had pleaded for relief to developing countries hit by the oil crisis at the 17-Nation Non-aligned Bureau in Algiers in the third week of March, 1974;

(b) the other countries which supported this cause; and

(c) the response of oil exporting countries in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Views were expressed by several countries (*e.g.* Guyana, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Liberia, Yugoslavia and India) favouring the consideration of the question of relief to developing countries affected by the oil crisis.

(c) The meeting of the Bureau which included oil-exporting countries, Kuwait and Algiers agreed on the need for cooperation among the Non-aligned countries in evolving, urgently and in a spirit of solidarity, all possible measures to assist the Non-aligned and other developing countries to cope with the situation facing them. It was also decided to set up a working group consisting of Guyana, Sri Lanka, Liberia and Nepal to hold consultations with the Non-aligned members of OPEC to prepare the ground for discussions with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, designed to explore the possibilities of cooperation between Non-aligned countries for resolving the difficulties facing certain Non-aligned countries.

Official Level Talks between India and Sri Lanka

7206 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press news that official level talks with Sri Lanka will take place soon;

(b) whether the meeting of Indian and Sri Lanka officials was held recently; and

(c) the nature of discussions held and the decisions arrived at with particular reference to dispute over Kachchativu Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):. (a) Government have seen a press report of March 24, 1974 to this effect.

(b) and (c) The last meeting of the Indian and Sri Lanka officials took place during the visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka to India from January 22 to 29, 1974; at the end of which a Joint Communique was issued outlining the discussions held and decisions reached. A copy of the Joint Communique was placed on the table of the House on February 21, 1974. Regarding Kachchativu and related matters, it was mentioned therein that "a decision will be taken in the very

near future regarding the boundary in the historical waters between India and Sri Lanka between the Palk Straits and Adam's Bridge".

Black-marketing in Coal

7207 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the Press that Coal business is thriving in black-market; and

(b) if so, whether he is also aware that there is an acute shortage of steam coal in the country, particularly in Amritsar and Jullundur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There have been reports of shortage of coal in some parts of the country and of some unscrupulous traders taking undue advantage of the situation.

(b) During the recent months the movement of coal to Punjab has not been upto the sponsored quota primarily due to disturbed industrial relations on the Railways.

Feasibility report of oil from coal by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

7208. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Projects (India) Limited will prepare a feasibility report to produce oil from coal; and

(b) if so, when this report is likely to be ready and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of machinery for Salem Steel Plant

7209. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of machinery imported for Salem Steel Project for its early execution; and

(b) whether similar imports are planned for Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No machinery has so far been imported for the Salem Steel Project.

(b) The question of importing equipment for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant would be examined after the Detailed Project Report is received and a view is taken on the items of equipment which can be obtained from indigenous sources.

Orders placed with BHEL by Mysore Power Corporation

7210. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders placed for generators with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited by Mysore Power Corporation;

(b) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited will be able to supply them as per schedule; and

(c) if not, whether the import of these key generators will be allowed by Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has received three orders of Hydro-sets from Mysore Power Corporation. These include two units i.e. 9th and 10th Units for Sharavathy, six units for Nagjhari Power House of Kalinadi Project and two units for Supa Dam Power House.

(b) Apart from a marginal delay in the delivery of the equipment for Sharavathy Hydel Project (Unit No. 9 and 10), the equipment for other Projects is expected to be delivered in keeping with the commissioning programme of the Mysore Power Corporation Power House.

(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Special Short Service Commission to Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

7211. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers, who were given special Short Service Commission during 1971;

(b) how many of them have been granted or are in the process of being granted permanent commission; and

(c) the provision of alternate jobs or avenues of employment for those who are not to be given Permanent Commission and their number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK): (a) 35.

(b) None. These officers were considered for the grant of Permanent Commissions as ECOs earlier and were rejected.

(c) All these officers have been given a lump-sum terminal benefit of Rs. 5000/- each for this Special Short Service engagement of two years. In addition, they are given rehabilitation assistance in the normal manner by the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence. Requests for early release in cases where officers have been able to make suitable arrangements for their rehabilitation in Civil life, have been liberally acceded to and so far 25 officers have been released at their own request

Ferro Manganese Plant in Madhya Pradesh

7212. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the vast potentiality of Manganese ore in Madhya Pradesh, whether Government have any scheme to establish a Ferro Manganese Plant in the State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production in the proved areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal at present for establishing a ferro-manganese plant in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) In the draft Fifth Plan. outlays have been proposed for beneficiation, shaft shinking and development, plant and equipment, exploration etc. designed to meet the increased demand for high grade manganese ore by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Irregular Payment to Employees by R.M.D.C. Press, Bombay

7213. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that R.M.D.C. Press, Worli Estate,

Bombay-18 is not making regular payments to its employees under the Minimum Wages Act and they are dismissed; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) The matter falls in the State sphere However the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Ownership rights to Tenements at Parnasree, Behala, Calcutta

7214 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long-pending scheme to transfer ownership of the Rehabilitation tenements for Central Government employees, who are displaced persons, at Parnasree, Behala, Calcutta to the occupants has not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the terms and conditions of transfer of ownership, and the purchase price of the tenement flats, are likely to be finalised soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY) (a) to (c) The terms and conditions including the price at which the tenements at Behala may be transferred to the Government servants, who are displaced persons and are occupants of these tenements, are under active consideration of the Government Orders are expected to be issued shortly

Reorganisation of Burn and Co after take-over by Government

7215 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reorganise the managerial, financial and operational set-up of Burn & Co. and Indian Standard Wagon Co., after their recent take-over by Government;

(b) whether any diversification of production is proposed and if so, in what directions; and

(c) whether the offers by the various trade unions/associations of workers, employees and officers in the two organisations to cooperate with the managements have not been encouraged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Board of Management has been set up to take policy decision and to supervise the working of Burn & Co and Indian Standard Wagon Co Ltd. A Management Information cell is being organised at the Head Office to report critical information to top management so that remedial measures can be taken by the Management at the appropriate time Steps have also been initiated to introduce financial control and a rational purchase procedure. A scheme for rehabilitation of machinery and essential services is being worked out and is expected to be finalised very shortly. Steps have also been taken to fill up important vacancies in the management set up relating to personnel, production and public relations.

(b) As the level of production before the take-over had come to an abnormally low position, the primary concern of the present management has been to increase production in all the shops of all the factories. The question of diversification would be considered as soon as the present production level picks up.

(c) No. Sir.

Closure of Hindalco

7216. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindalco, the Birla owned aluminium unit, has shut down the gate on workers; and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the management declared a lockout from March 11, 1974 in respect of about 1100 staff members following pen down and tool down agitation by these employees, and from April 10, 1974 in respect of workers following a threatened agitation by them in support of their demand relating to wage revision. The State Industrial Relations Machinery is reported to be looking into the matter.

Award for Jute workers

7217. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award given by him would provide 70,000 workers in West Bengal Jute industry with 180 days work in a year;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to see to the implementation of this award?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). A statement containing relevant extracts from the decision given by the Union Labour Minister on the issue of grant of relief to badli workers in the Jute industry in West Bengal is enclosed.

Statement

Each jute mill in the State of West Bengal shall prepare and maintain a register of workmen (other than permanent and 'Special badlis') who had worked in any manufacturing process or allied and ancillary items of work, on any day during the 12 months period from 1-5-72 to 30-4-73. Similar register should be prepared for subsequent years also. From out of the workmen in the register, a number equal to 10 per cent of the total working complement of the mill as on 5-6-1971, should be guaranteed work for a minimum of 180 days in a year. They will also enjoy with effect from 1-5-1974, earned leave on *pro-rata* basis, festival leave as per rule and practice, provident fund and E.S.I. benefits, like secial badlis. This category of workmen shall be classified as "registered badlis" and shall be eligible for inclusion in the list of "special badlis" as and when vacancies occur in that category. For the periods from 1-5-72 to 30-4-73 and from 1-5-73 to 30-4-74, such of the registered badlis who had worked for less than 180 days during each of the said perios, shall be paid monetary relief equal to 10 per cent of wages (Basic wage + dearness allowance) as earned by the workmen concerned during the said periods, so, however, that no such worker gets paid for more than 180 days in the relevant periods. The rest of the workers on the register—(to be designated 'Badlis')—who had worked for a period between 60 an 179 days, during the relevant period of 12 months, shall be paid a monetary relief, annually, equivalent to a sum of 10 per cent of wages (Basic wages + D.A.) earned by a workman concerned during the said period, so, however, that no such worker gets paid for more than 180 days in the relevant period of 12 months. The payment for the period

from 1-5-72 to 30-4-73 shall be made before 31st May, 1964; and for the subsequent years, before 30th June of the year.

Para 3(III) of the December 1970 agreement enjoins that the benefit would be given retrospective effect from 1-12-70. Since the Agreement of 5th May, 1972. substantially altered the situation regarding permanency, I consider it just and proper to give effect to this award retrospectively from May 1972.

Any clarifications on matters arising out of this decision shall be referred to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Any dispute arising out of or in course of implementation of this award may be raised before appropriate authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act.

रक्षा विभाग के औद्योगिक तथा सिविल कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों की जांच के लिए विशेष समिति

7218. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जयनाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा विभाग के औद्योगिक तथा सिविल कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, कार्य तथा सेवा की शर्तों पर विचार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम, उनके निर्देशपद तथा कार्यकाल क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० वी० कटुमलय्या) : (क) और (ख). तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार एक 'विशेषज्ञ समिति' स्थापित की जा रही है उसके विचारार्थ विषय तथा गठन निम्नांकित है:—

विचारार्थ विषय

(क) सभी वर्कशाप पदों के कार्य का अध्ययन तथा मूल्यांकन—औद्योगिक, अराजपत्रित पदों सहित गैर-औद्योगिक पद और विभिन्न रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में उसी प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी वाले वैज्ञानिक पद, जिनमें सेना, नौसेना और वायुसेना सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त विभिन्न पदों के बारे में तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित उपयुक्त ग्रेडों के उपर्युक्त अध्ययन के परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यांकन से सह-सम्बन्ध करना ।

(ग) यह विचार करना कि क्या उपर्युक्त (क) पर अध्ययन के परिणामस्वरूप तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये वेतनमानों के सम्बन्धित ढांचे के अनुसार किसी नई ट्रेड/ग्रेड के आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता है ।

(घ) यह सिफारिश करना कि क्या, दो अथवा अधिक पदों को, जिन्हें ड्यूटियों और जिम्मेदारी में न्यूनाधिक एक जैसा ही पाया जाता है, मिलाकर एक किया जा सकता है ।

गठन

अध्यक्ष—कार्यरत अथवा सेवानिवृत्त कोई न्यायाधीश ।

सदस्य

सरकारी पक्ष

(1) रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग का प्रतिनिधि ।

(2) सेना, नौसेना और वायुसेना का प्रतिनिधि ।

(3) वित्त (रक्षा) मन्त्रालय का प्रतिनिधि ।

कर्मचारी पक्ष

(1) अखिल भारतीय रक्षा कर्मचारी संघ का प्रतिनिधि ।

(2) इण्डियन नेशनल डिफेन्स वर्कर्स फैडरेशन का प्रतिनिधि ।

अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति और प्रतिनिधियों के मनोनयन को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

समिति द्वारा अपने गठन की तारीख से एक वर्ष के अन्दर कार्य पूरा कर लेने की सम्भावना है ।

युद्धों में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के आश्रितों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

7219. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री अचलसिंह राव ओसी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न युद्धों में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के आश्रितों को सुविधायें देने के मामले में भेदभावपूर्ण रुख अपनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के आश्रितों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं लेकिन 1965 अथवा 1962 के युद्धों में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के आश्रितों को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ग) ऐसी अन्य कौन सी सुविधायें हैं जिनके मामले में भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति का आधार तथा मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (घ) हाल ही के तथा पहले युद्धों में जो कार्मिक मारे गए हैं उनके आश्रितों को सुविधाएं देने में सरकार की नीति आमतौर से कोई भेदभाव नहीं करने की है—विशेषरूप से पेंशन संबंधी हितों में; फिर भी, ये सुविधाएं जब कभी कोई अवसर आया है मंजूर की गई हैं और हर युद्ध में भिन्न-भिन्न रही हैं परन्तु इस मामले का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता रहा है और अन्तर को अधिकतम यथा सीमा तक दूर किया गया है । तथापि, शैक्षणिक रियायतों और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की सुविधाओं में जो कतिपय कुछ अन्तर अभी है वे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण

(1) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

हाल के युद्धों में मारे गए अफसरों और जवानों के आश्रितों को डाक तथा तार विभाग के मंडलों के प्रधानों के विवेक पर 'ओन पूअर टेलीफोन' की जमा के बिना अग्रता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं ।

(2) शिक्षा सुविधायें

हाल ही के युद्धों में जो अफसर और जवान मर गए हैं अथवा लड़ते हुए अपंग हो गए हैं उनके शिक्षा पा रहे अथवा शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन अथवा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थानों में दाखिल किए गए बच्चों को, सरकार द्वारा निम्नांकित शिक्षा रियायतें स्वीकृत की गई हैं :—

(1) शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा लगाए गए शिक्षा-शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क से पूरी छूट;

(2) जो आवासीय स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं उन्हें सारा होस्टल खर्च पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान;

(3) पुस्तकों तथा लेखन सामग्री का पूरा मूल्य; और

(4) जहां अनिवार्य है, वर्दी की पूरी कीमत।

Coal Gas Plants in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi

7220. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out the details of the scheme for setting up coal gas plants in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Proposals in this connection are under consideration.

Increased Mineral Production

7221. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mineral output in the States has recently increased; and

(b) if so, the share of Madhya Pradesh in the total output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total value of mineral production in India has increased from Rs. 460,77 lakhs in 1972 to Rs. 498,70 lakhs in 1973.

(b) The share of Madhya Pradesh in the All India value of mineral production in 1973 was about 16 per cent.

Non-deposit of EPF by Employers of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka

7224 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employers from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have refused to deposit Provident Fund contributions amounting to about Rs. 20 crores;

(b) whether the Providend Fund authorities have failed to take necessary steps to prevent these irregularities; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to avoid such malpractices in the future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) No

(b) and (c). Action is taken as under in cases of defaults in payment of provident fund contributions by un-exempted establishments:—

(i) In appropriate cases, prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue ecovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under Section 406/409 of the I.P.C.

(iv) Penal demages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(v) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety, etc.

(vi) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction Schemes drawn up by them, are examined on merits.

(vii) The default is bought to the notice of the Employee's and the Employers' Organisations including Trade Unions.

The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 have been amended with effect from 1-11-73 making the penal provisions more stringent.

Bilateral talks between India and Pakistan outside Tripartite Forum

72225. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Prime Minister has made a proposal to have bilateral talks between India and Pakistan outside the tripartite forum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the presence of the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs in New Delhi during the tripartite meeting was utilised by mutual consent for review of some Indo-Pakistan matters. A bilateral agreement was signed for the release and repatriation of persons detained in either country prior to the 1971 conflict. A joint communique was also issued specifying that steps would be taken progressively for implementation of the normalisation measures outlined in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement and discussions would shortly be held for resumption of postal and telecommunication links and restoration of travel facilities.

Progress made by Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri

7226. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress made by Public Sector Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The cost estimates of the Ratnagiri aluminium project have been accepted. Formal approval of the Government to the Bharat Aluminium Company to implement the project will be given shortly.

Meanwhile, Bharat Aluminium Company and Maharashtra State Government have taken necessary preliminary steps regarding:—

(a) acquisition of land for the project;

(b) arrangements for water and power supply;

(c) development of the Bombay-Ratnagiri and Kolhapur-Ratnagiri roads;

(d) acquisition of bauxite mining leases; and

(e) soil exploration.

An agreement has already been signed with a Hungarian firm for making available to the Bharat Aluminium Company necessary technical know-how.

Industrial Peace and Security

7227. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for maintaining peace and security in the Industrial Areas keeping in view the national interest;

(b) whether Government plan for imparting training for not propagating

about strike, look out, sabotage or any kind of instigation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). A country-wide programme of Workers' Education is already in operation since 1958. The object of the Scheme is, among other things, to promote among workers a greater understanding of the problems of their economic environment and their privileges and obligations as union members and officials and as citizens. Institutional arrangements to attend to and solve the problems faced by the working class are sought to be made in the comprehensive legislation on industrial relations, which is under consideration.

Decisions taken at Algiers Conference for maintaining peace in Indian Ocean

7228. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Algiers recently discussed the problems of developing nations and the peace in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in this regard; and

(c) whether any decisions have been taken to mobilise public opinion against the U.S. move in Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Having noted with concern the decision to develop the Anglo-American base on Diego Garcia, the meeting decided that Non-aligned countries should intensify their efforts in the United Nations and elsewhere to persuade the powers concerned to desist from such action. The meeting also noted the increasingly effective mobilization by the Non-aligned and other developing countries of their national resources to the benefit of their economic development. There was also recognition of the need for cooperation among the Non-aligned countries in evolving, urgently and in a spirit of solidarity, all possible measures to assist the Non-aligned and other developing countries to cope with the immediate problems arising out of the rise in oil prices.

Texts of documents adopted by the meeting of the Coordination Committee of the Non-aligned countries at Algiers are available in the Library of the House.

Eradication of Mosquitos from Delhi

7229. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mosquitos menace has increased in Delhi which has resulted hardships and widespread attack of Malaria; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to eradicate the Mosquitos?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) There is always increase of mosquito nuisance to some extent during this part of the year which is very conducive for the breeding of mosquitoes. During January to March, 1974, 120 malaria positive cases were detected as compared to 37 during the corresponding period of 1973.

(b) At present the eradication of mosquitos is neither possible nor contemplated. Efforts are made for the control of the mosquitoes by carrying out anti-larval operations.

These operations are being carried out by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, and the New Delhi Municipal Committee in their respective areas.

Soviet stand on Indian Ocean

7230. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the press that Soviet stand on Ocean is linked to detente;

(b) if so, whether Russia had stated that open seas can be used by any country; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report according to which the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Firyubin, said in Djakarta on 7th March, 1974, that his country saw the Indian Ocean as an open sea where ships of all nations could sail freely. The press report does not however contain any clear reference to a link-up of the Government of USSR's stand on Indian Ocean with detente.

(c) Government support the freedom of navigation through the high seas.

Document prepared by Asian Regional Consultative Meeting on Asian Collective Security System

7231. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Regional Consultative meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation has prepared a document enunciating therein principles of an Asian Collective Security System;

(b) whether the said document prepared by eight Asian countries including India and the Soviet Union has been accepted and ratified by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference; and

(c) the broad features of the said document or system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India do not participate in the deliberations of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and, therefore, would not like to comment on the documents prepared or accepted at the meetings of the Organization.

Self-sufficiency in Production of Tractors

7232. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has achieved a break through in the production of tractors and their import will be eliminated in the year 1974-75; and

(b) whether Government are continuing to issue letters of intent and licences to the new entrepreneurs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The demand for tractors in the country can be adequately met by indigenous production.

(b) No, Sir. However, proposals for the manufacture of tractors on the basis of indigenous know-how and design or under a sub-licence from an existing tractor manufacturing unit will be considered on merits.

Ban on Import of Foreign Fire-arms

7233. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of foreign fire-arms has been banned since 1973-74;

(b) whether this has resulted in manifold increase in their price; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in removing the ban and the steps being taken by Government to check the prices so increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The commercial import of foreign Fire-arms is banned since 1957 except during 1971-72, the ban was relaxed for a year in regard to 32 pistol and revolver

(b) and (c). There has been a rise in the price of fire-arms of imported origin. The question of removing the ban does not arise due to the tight foreign exchange position and the items not being of an essential nature. The Indian Ordnance factories, however, manufacture a range of sporting weapons for sale in the civilian market at competitive prices.

देश में प्रसूति अस्पतालों की कमी

7234. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में प्रसूति का अस्पताल (महिला चिकित्सालय) अपर्याप्त संख्या में हैं;

(ख) क्या इस कारण हजारों गर्भवती महिलायें मौत का शिकार हो जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को उत्तम चिकित्सा मिल सके, सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) देश में अस्पतालों की आम कमी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान समेत आम किस्म की विशेषज्ञ सेवाएं देने के लिए पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन प्रत्येक चार खण्डों में एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे तीस पलंगों वाला ग्राम अस्पताल बनाने का विचार है ।

देश में हृदय गति रुकने से मरने वाले व्यक्ति

7235. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में हृदयगति रुकने से मरने वालों की संख्या में वर्ष 1973-74 में वर्ष 1972-73 की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस तथ्य की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है, और

(ग) हृदय गति रुकने से राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और इस रोग को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोडाची वासप्पा) : (क) से (ग). हृदयवाहिका रोग अधिसूचय नहीं है और इसलिये हृदय रोगों से होने वाली मौत दर्ज नहीं की जाती है । अधिकाश शिक्षण अस्पतालों में हृदय रोगों से पीड़ित रोगियों के इलाज के लिए सुविधायें उपलब्ध है । इन सुविधाओं को सभी के उपलब्ध होने पर बढ़ा दिया जायेगा ।

Steel from old Ships/Aircraft

7236. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to make steel from old ships/aircraft and export it;

(b) whether old ships/aircraft have been purchased for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the sources of their procurement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such scheme under consideration of Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Private Sector Personnel to Man Public Sectors

7237. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have brought private sector personnel to man the public sectors;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the person who was a manager in Hindustan Steel has been appointed as the Personnel Director of SAIL;

(d) if so, on what basis this appointment was made: and

(e) whether during his tenure in Hindustan Steel, the gap between the workers and the management had further widened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A few persons previously working in private sector concerns have been appointed to top posts in some of the public undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(b) The policy of Government is that the incumbents of top posts in public undertakings should be men of proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial and financial management and that suitable persons should be chosen from all possible sources.

(c) The present Director (Personnel), Steel Authority of India Limited, was previously working as Director (Personnel), Hindustan Steel Limited.

(d) His appointment was made on the basis of his qualifications, experience and suitability.

(e) No, Sir.

Deadlock in wage guidlines committee for electricity workers

7238. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity workers all over the country are heading towards a united general strike following the deadlock in the Wage Guidelines Committee over their demands;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of the workers and avert the proposed strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to press reports, the workers have a proposal to go on strike, if the Electricity Wage Guidelines Committee is unable to come to an acceptable decision with regard to question of wages.

Movements of Troops and Air Land Violations by Pakistan

7239. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the movement of Pakistani troops all along with Indian Border during the last three months;

(b) the number of land and air violations by the Pakistani forces during the said period and the comparative figures for the last quarter of the calendar year 1973; and

(c) the total loss of life and property in Army during the two above mentioned quarters, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No unusual movement of Pakistani troops along the Indo-Pak border has been noticed during the last three months.

(b) During the period January to March 1974 and for the last quarter of 1973, the land and air violations were as under:

	Land violations	Air violations
January-March 1974	35	3
October-December 1973	14	3

(c) During this period, two Other Ranks lost their lives in March 1974. Due to these violations, there was no loss of property to the Army.

Setting up of Scooter Factory in West Bengal

7240. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of firms applied for setting up of Scooter factories in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of the firms who had applied for and have not received the licences and the reasons thereof: and

(c) whether any letter of intent has been released recently, if so, the capacity and when the production will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Only two parties have submitted applications for grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of scooters in the State of West Bengal. Both of them were granted letters of intent for the manufacture of scooters

(b) Does not arise.

(c) West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation who have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of 30,000 scooters per annum in the State of West Bengal on 1-3-73 have entered into a licensing agreement with M|s. Scooters India Ltd. on 4-2-74 for the manufacture of lambretta scooters. It is not possible to forecast with any degree of exactness to when they would be able to commence production.

Reorganisation of Management structure of H.M.T

7241. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to reorganise the management structure of Hindustan Machine Tools; and

(b) the production of Hindustan Machine Tools, item-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of HMT, item-wise, during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Estimated)
Machine Tools	1933	1899	2293
Watches	460	450	607
Tractors	289	589	829
Die Casting Machines	53	82	78
Presses	126	78	127
Printing Machines	--	25	53
Sliding Head Stock Automatics	--	--	21
TOTAL:	2861	3123	4008

Alarm Bell for Cancer

7242. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports on the 25th March, 1974 wherein it has been stated that in Florida, Scientists have isolated an alarm bell for cancer that promises to help fight of the disease; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the research?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Yes. Details of the research besides what has been given in the Press report on "Alarm bell", are not available.

Financial allocation during Fourth Plan for Heavy Industries

7243. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made during the Fourth Plan period in respect of the schemes and projects concerning his Ministry;

(b) the expenditure, scheme-wise, by the end of the Fourth Plan period;

(c) the percentage of shortfall or enhancement of expenditure in respect of various schemes/projects in the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-6742/74].

Earmarking of Taxi quota of Cars and Auto-Rickshaws for Self-employed Educated Drivers

7244. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised to earmark a minimum of 20 per cent of their Taxi quota of cars and Auto rickshaws in favour of self-employed matriculate drivers and technically qualified persons, and

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the progress made in this regard by the State with particular reference to West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINITER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). About one-third of the production of cars and three-wheelers has been reserved for taxi trade and for use as auto-rickshaws respectively. Out of this quota, the State Governments have been advised to earmark a minimum of 20 percent in favour of self-employed matriculate drivers and technically qualified persons. From the returns received from the State Governments, it is observed that utilisation of taxi quota and autorickshaw quota has been satisfactory. In order to assess the extent of these allocations made in favour of the self-employed matriculate drivers and technically qualified persons, the State Governments have been addressed to furnish necessary information.

Reported Statement by Sri Lanka Minister over Kachchativu Agreement

7245. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report that Kachchativu may go to Sri Lanka as stated by the Minister of Sri Lanka, and if so, how far this is true;

(b) whether Sri Lanka Minister has stated that the Agreement has already been reached in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have since contradicted the Statement and the actual position obtaining at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen a press report of March 24, 1974, to this effect. The Sri Lanka Government has since denied that their Deputy Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs had stated that an agreement had already been reached regarding Kachchativu, though he had expressed satisfaction at the progress so far made in the talks regarding Kachchativu. This represents the position at present obtaining.

Proposal to Reorganise Family Planning Department

7246. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Family Planning Department shortly: and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Yes. The reorganisation of the Department of Family Planning will be so designed as to increase its working efficiency to the extent possible.

Allotment of Garage of Offices in Service Headquarters

7247. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether garages in offices occupied by Service Headquarters are allotted by rank; and

(b) whether the above policy is not against that followed in other Ministries|Departments where no reservation whatsoever of garages is authorised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Some of the garages have been allotted to Service Officers by rank. Similar practice is being followed by certain other Ministries/Departments also.

भारी उद्योगों में सेवा मुक्त किये गये अधिकारी

7248. **श्री मल चन्द डागा :** क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारी उद्योग में कितने अधिकारी सेवाओं से मुक्त किये गये क्योंकि भारी उद्योगों को उनकी लापरवाही और कर्तव्यपरायणता की कमी के कारण हानि हो रही थी ; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन पदों पर थे तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या-क्या आरोप हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीरसिंह) : [illegible] इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Legislation to prevent starting of Sub-standard Medical Colleges

7249. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering legislative measures to prevent the starting of sub-standard Medical Colleges and regulation of all others in the country;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Yes. In pursuance of a recommendation of the Central Council of Health, the Government is considering to have legislation for the control and establishment of private medical colleges.

Views expressed by India at Non-aligned Bureau meet in Algiers

7250. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state a brief account of the views put forward by India at the meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau in Algiers during March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): India stressed, *inter alia*, the following points:

Non-aligned countries should reaffirm their solidarity and renew efforts for achieving world peace and progress; they should continue to give full support to the Arabs in their just cause to rid all their lands of the aggressor and ensure a rightful place to the Palestinians; the recent decision to develop the Anglo-American base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean was a matter of particular concern and Non-aligned countries should continue their efforts both in the United Nations and elsewhere in their common endeavour to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace the Special Session of the U.N. General should break new ground in restoring the cause of development to to its legitimate place and giving it a sense of urgency, and finally, the necessity for Non-aligned countries to agree willingly on concrete measures for alleviating the unbearable burden being borne by a number of developing countries as a result of rise in oil prices.

Full texts of the statements of the Foreign Minister together with the texts of the documents adopted at the meeting are available in the Library of the House.

विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के आवास के फर्नीचर, किराया और रखरखाव पर व्यय

7251. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के आवास के लिये प्रत्येक देश में कितनी-कितनी राशि प्रति वर्ष किराये के रूप में खर्च की गई ;

(ख) वर्तमान बचत अभियान को देखते हुये क्या-क्या उपाय किये गये है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवास के अतिरिक्त फर्नीचर, सवारी तथा आवासों के रखरखाव पर पृथक पृथक क्या खर्च हुआ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) विदेश-स्थित मिशनों के सदस्यों के रहने के लिये किराये पर ली गई जगह पर वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान जो किराया दिया गया उसका एक देशवार ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**सभा-पटल में रखा गया देखिये संख्या**, LT 6743/74] वर्ष 1973–74 के लिए सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और एकत्र हो जाने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) बड़े शहरों में निरन्तर बढ़ते हुये किरायों के एक दीर्घ कालिक समाधान के लिए सरकार विदेशों में सम्पत्ति खरीदती रही है । इस के लिए प्रति वर्ष एक राशि निश्चित कर दी जाती है किन्तु विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिन स्थिति के कारण इस प्रकार की खरीद सीमित ही हो पाती है । किराये की मद में खर्च कम करने के लिए अन्य जो उपाय करने गये है उनमें जहां कहीं सम्भव हो वहां पदों को कम करना और किराया स्थिर करने की दृष्टि से मकान मालिकों के साथ दीर्घकालिक पट्टे करना भी शामिल हैं ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली में सान्तियागो स्थित डिवाइन लाइट मिशन पर पुलिस द्वारा छापा मारा जाना

7252. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सान्तियागो स्थित डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के मुख्यालय पर छापा मारने के बाद पुलिस ने गुरू महात्मा के लगभग 200 शिष्यों को गिरफ्तार किया था ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने गुरु महाराज और उसके आश्रम में रहने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को देश छोड़ जाने का आदेश दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चिली के समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार, चिली के अधिकारियों ने गुरु महाराज जी के डिवाइन लाइट मिशन से सम्बद्ध एक भारतीय नागरिक, स्वामी महेन्द्र प्रताप और विभिन्न देशों के सात नागरिकों को चिली छोड़ने का आदेश दिया था ।

(ग) पुलिस के अनुसार मिशन के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप थे । इस मामले में और अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

Submission of report re: Civil Hospital Incident

7253. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Civil Hospital incident report was submitted to the Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken against those held responsible; and

(d) whether the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Civil Hospital incident was report to the State Government by the Director of Health Services, Gujarat, Gandhinagar. Detailed enquiry has been ordered by the State Government who have asked the Enquiry Officer to submit the report by the 30th April, 1974.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise at present.

(d) It is not considered necessary to lay the enquiry report on the Table of the House.

गत तीन वर्षों में नियुक्त किये गए राजदूतों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति

7254. श्री अम्बेश : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितने राजदूत एवं उच्चायुक्त नियुक्त किये है ; और

(ख) उन में से अनुसूचितजातियो एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेंद्र पाल सिंह) : (क) 66

(ख) अनुसूचित : 6.06 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति 1·51 प्रतिशत :

इस्पात और खनिजों का उत्पादन

7255. अम्बेश : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में, क्रमवार इस्पात और खनिजों कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) यदि उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ; तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	मुख्य उत्पादकों का विक्रेय इस्पात सकल उत्पादन
1971-72	4,478,000 टन
1972-73	4,793,000 टन
1973-74 (अस्थायी)	4,347,000 टन

वर्ष 1971 से 1973 की अवधि में खनिजों का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :—

क्रम संख्या	खनिज	इकाई	1971	1972	1973 (अस्थायी)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	स्पेटाइट	टन	11,307	11;613	10,822
2.	बाक्साइट	000' टन	1,517	1.684	1,269
3.	क्रोमाइट	000' टन	273	295	277
4	कोयला	दस लाख टन	71,80	7.480 (अस्थायी)	77,08
5.	तांबा खनिज	000' टन	666	873	1,059
6.	लेमाइट	000' टन	1,320	1,348	1,389
7.	सोना	किलोग्राम	3,636	3,290	2,997
8.	जिप्सम	000' टन	1.088	1,105	977
9.	लोह खनिज	दस लाख टन	3,431	35. 48	34. 65

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	कायनाइट	000' टन	63	68	50
11	क्रड कन्सेन्ट्रेट्स	टन	4 262	4 581	671
12	चूना पत्थर	दस लाख टन	25 07	25 94	23 74
13	मेग्नेसाइट	000 टन	296	251	185
14.	मगनीज खनिज	000' टन	1,841	1,642	1 445
15	अपरिष्कृत अभ्रक	टन	15 1	14 1	13 5
16	क्रड पैट्रोलियम	दस लाख टन	7.19	7 37	7.20
17	फासफोरा ट	000, ट	232	218	133
18.	स्टिएटाइट	000' टन	179	211	188
19	जिक कन्सेन्ट्रेट्स	टन	15,855	17,055	23 914

स्रोत मिनरलस्टटिस्टिक्स आफ इण्डिया (अक्टूबर 1973 तथा क्विनक्विलीज्ड नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1973)

(ख) ऊपर दिए गये आंकड़ो से यह पता चलेगा कि इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी को छोड़कर वर्ष 1971–72 की तुलना म वर्ष 1972-73 मे सभी मुख्य इस्पात कारखानो के उत्पादन म वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 1973 मे उत्पादन पर मख्यतया निम्नलिखित कारणो स प्रभाव पडा है

(1) बिजली की सप्लाई म भारी कटौती तथा रुकावटे, विशेषत अप्रैल से लेकर नवम्बर 1973 के मध्य तक, जिससे भिलाई को छोड़कर सभी इस्पात कारखानो के उत्पादन पर सीधा प्रभाव पडा,

(2) इस अवधि मे समस्त देश मे कोयला क्षेत्र मे मध्यम बिजली की कटौती तथा रुकावटो से पर्याप्त मात्रा म कोयला उपलब्ध नही हो सका जिससे कोयला धोवन-शालाओ तथा कोयला खानो के परिचालन म कमी आई जिसके फलस्वरूप सभी इस्पात कारखानो मे इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पडा

(3) इस अवधि म बीच बीच म रेलवे म धरना गर्मी म [illegible] करने की घटनाओ तथा औद्योगिक अशान्ति, विशेषत. अगस्त, 1973 म और बाद मे नवम्बर, 1973 के अन्त से लेकर आगे तक दक्षिण-पूर्वी [illegible] म हुई घटनाओ के कारण कोयला [illegible] तथा तैयार उत्पादो [illegible] पर प्रभाव पडा और इस प्रकार कच्चा मा [illegible] इस मात्रा म [illegible] भारी कटौती करनी पडी।

1971 की तुलना मे 1972 में खनिजों के उत्पादन मे कमी के कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

1. सोना .	. खोदे गए खनिज के ग्रेड मे कमी और अगस्त, 1972 में नन्दी दुर्ग की खान मे यह एक प्राइमरी टयूब मिल मे खराबी आना।
2. येग्ने साइट .	उत्पादन मे कमी इस आकारण आई क्योंकि स्टाक जमा हो गया था, श्रमिकों की कमी थी और तमिलनाडु मे निक्षेपो में अनिश्चित तथा कही कही खनिज निकलना
3. अभ्रक (क्रुड)	. उत्पादन मे कमी इसलिए आई कि जिन स्थानों से खुदाई की जा रही थी उन मे अभ्रक की मात्रा बहुत कम निकली। प्राकृतिक घट बढ़ तथा ऐसी खुदाई जिससे खनिज प्राप्त नही हुआ तथा कुछ खानों को अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द कर दिया गया था।
4 मैंगनीज अयस्क	. उत्पादन मे कमी आने का कारण यह था कि कुछ खानों को अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द कर दिया गया था तथा मैंगनीज अयस्क की माग कम थी
5 फासफोरम	. श्रमिको की कमी तथा ट्रासपोटरो की हडताल।

(ग) जहा तक बिजली की कमी का सम्बन्ध है जिससे इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड रहा है, सिंचाई तथा बिजली मत्रालय दामोदर घाटी निगम के प्राधिकारियो, सम्बधित राज्य सरकारो और रेलवे के साथ निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया है और इसे बनाये रखा जा रहा है। स्थिति पर लगातार नजर रखी जाती है तथा उसकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। इस्पात कारखानों में बिजली पैदा करने की स्थित क्षमता बढाने तथा कोयला खानो मे ऐसी क्षमता स्थापित करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है।

देश मे महत्वपूर्ण खनिजो के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि करने के लिए कई कदम उठाये गये है जिनमे अन्य बातो के साथ साथ खानो की वर्तमान क्षमता में विस्तार करना कर्मचारियो मे वृद्धि करना विस्फोटक इस्पात और सीमेंट जैसी क्रान्तिक मदों की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना, मानकीकृत मशीनों की प्राप्ति के लिए अग्रिम कारवाई करना जिससे ऐसी मशीन प्राप्त करने मे अधिक समय न लगे प्रबन्ध का दायरहित बनाना आदि शामिल है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाली संस्थायें

7256. **श्री अम्बेश :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन सस्थाओ (अस्पतालो को चलाने वालो) के नाम तथा मद क्या है जिन्हे चालू वर्ष के दौरान उनके मत्रालय द्वारा अनुदान दिया गया है, और

(ख) किस प्रयोजन के लिये अनुदान दिया गया था और कितनी राशि उन्हे अनुदान के रूप मे दी गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1973–74 के सूचना सम्बन्ध सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT–6744/74]

Loss of Man-days in Factories due to Accidents

7257. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of man-days lost due to accidents in registered factories and the factories which are unregistered during 1973-74;

(b) the total loss on this account to the national exchequer; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the situation to avoid losses in 1974-75 the first year of launching of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) According to the latest available figures (provisional) 29,69,800 man-days were lost due to accidents in registered factories during the year 1972. Similar information in respect of unregistered factories is not available since this information is not required to be collected by the State Inspectorates of Factories.

(b) The requisite information is not available.

(c) The safety requirements liad down in the State Factories Rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948 are being enforced, constantly reviewed, enlarged and improved upon wherever necessary. Safety training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes and the National Safety Council. Amendment of the Factories Act 1948 to strengthen the safety measures is also under consideration

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

7258 SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire amount of Rs. 4.50 crores provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has remained unspent;

(b) the number of other steel plants for which provisions were made during the Fourth Plan but because of reduction in the provisions later on, have not yet been commissioned have been abandoned; and

(c) the estimated rise in cost of these projects since then?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) There has been no case of non-commissioning abondoning of any Steel Plant due to reduction of provision in the Fourth Plan outlay;

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Statement by U. S. Spokesman Claiming Reaffirmation of U. K. support for Joint Naval Base at Diego Garcia

7259. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported statement of George Vest, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department. claiming the reaffirmation of the U.K. support for the Joint construction of Naval base and air facilities at Diego Garcia has come to the notice of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this statement; and

(c) whether any formal protest has been lodged with the U. K. Government regarding their proposed collaboration in the Naval base in the said Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has seen press reports relating to the statement of a Spokesman of the US Government that the new Government of the U.K. had notified the USA that a foreign policy review including the subject of the expansion of military facilities at Diego Garcia was under way and that the State Department had expressed the hope that the new British Government would reaffirm support in this regard.

(b) and (c). Government have conveyed their grave concern to the Governments of the UK and the USA regarding the expansion of the base facilities at Diego Garcia According to our information this matter is still under review by the Government of the U.K.

Proposed visit of Dr. Henry Kissinger to India

7260 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit to India of the U S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger was recently planned and later cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons for such cancellation; and

(c) whether Dr. Kissinger is likely to visit India later in the year 1974 and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The visit of the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, to India, has not been cancelled. The visit, for which no firm date has yet been fixed, is likely to take place some time in May-June, 1974.

Committee to review Labour laws of Gujarat

7261. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice D. A. Desai of the Gujarat High Court to review the labour laws of the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the said Committee;

(c) the time by which the report of this State Labour Law Review Committee is likely to be made available to Government; and

(d) if already made available, its main recommendations and proposals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Increase in Cancer and Thrombosis Diseases in India

7262. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether two deadly diseases of cancer and coronary thrombosis are on the increase in India;

(b) if so, the statistical details thereto for the three years 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to meet such an increasing challenge and if so, the broad outlines of the medical facilities and expert services being made available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) No country-wide survey on the prevalence of Cancer and Coronary thrombosis in India has been conducted.

(b) Statement showing the number of cancer patients admitted during 1970 and 1971 in the various hospitals and a statement showing the patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the various States/Union Territories due to Ischaemic heart diseases during the year 1969 and 1970 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6745/74]. Information for the later years is still awaited from different States and Union Territories.

(c) The Central Health Education Bureau and the State Directorates are educating the public on preventive aspects, periodical check up, early diagnosis and treatment. Expert services are available in many of the hospitals in India including teaching hospitals.

Demand by Army Officers for better Pay and Service Conditions

7263. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Officers in the various grades have been demanding better pay and service conditions;

(b) if so, the nature of the said demands; and

(c) Government's reaction and the response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). No demands for better pay and service conditions have been directly received from the Army Officers. However, recommendations of the Pay Commission for better pay scales for Armed Forces Officers are under consideration and Government decisions thereon are expected to be taken shortly.

Visit by Vice-Chairman of Iraq

7264. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chairman of Iraq visited India in March, 1974;

(b) if so, the duration of his stay and the broad outlines of the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether any agreement was signed between Iraq and India as a result of the said visit and if so, the main features thereof?

TH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq visited India from March 25 to 28, 1974. The two sides discussed the international situation, bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. At the conclusion of his visit, a Joint Communique outlining the main subjects discussed and conclusions reached was published.

(c) An agreement establishing a permanent Joint Commission between India and Iraq was signed during the visit of Mr. Saddam Hussein and its text was laid on the Table of the House on March 29, 1974 Another agreement was reached on the detailed implementation of the understanding reached earlier between the two countries about an Iraqi loan of US dollar 110 million on soft terms to enable India to pay for oil-imports from Iraq.

Closure of Tatanagar Foundry Company Limited, Jamshedpur and Payment of Workers dues

7265. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tatanagar Foundry Company Limited, Jamshedpur is virtually closed since the year; 1968,

(b) whether majority of workers have not been paid their provident fund dues inspite of the repeated petitions made; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not paying them their dues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes; since 21st November, 1966.

(b) and (c). Claims could not be finally settled in several cases due to non-payment by the employer of provident fund dues in full and non-submission of certain returns. The members have, however, been granted advances under paragaraph 68(H) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

Non-Deposit of E.P.F. by R.V.H.M. Jute Mills Katihar

7266 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.V.H M Jute Mills Katihar has not deposited rupees 18 lakhs of Provident Fund deducted from the wages of the workers,

(b) whether the management of the factory has withdrawn the Provident Fund amount of one hundred workers deposited with them without the knowledge of the workers;

(c) whether the workers who retired during last three years have not been paid their Provident Fund dues; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken against the management for their defaults?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under.—

(a) Information regarding the exact amount in default towards workers' share of Provident Fund contributions is not readily available.

(b) No. However, 11 cases of withdrawal of provident fund money were detected in October, 1972 in which defalcation through impersonation was suspected.

(c) As defalcation was suspected, payments were stopped pending verification of accounts. The accounts have since been rechecked and arrangements are being made to clear the pending claims.

(d) Besides action for recovery of arrears under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, prosecutions have been launched for several defaults against the manageemnt.

Cases initiated by Danapur Cantonment Board for unauthorised construction and encroachment on Government Land

7267. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases initiated by the Danapur Cantonment Board against persons carrying out unauthorised constructions and encroachment on Government land during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the expenditure incurred by the Board, year-wise; and

(b) the number of cases in which the Board has succeeded and lost separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The niformation is as follows:—

Year	No. of Cases	Expenditure incurred
1971-72	21	Rs. 1105.85
1972-73	31	Rs. 53.00
1973-74	17	Rs. 276.49

(b) The present position of the cases referred to is as under:—

No. dropped—	12
No. compounded—	6
No. pending with cantt. Board	30
No. pending in Court	20
No. lost in Court	1

Payment of rent to owner of holding No. 34 Danapur Contonment

7268. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the holding No. 34 (old 41) situated at grant square, Danapur Cantt. was under the occupation of the G.E. (M.E.S.);

(b) whether Smt. Joy Sen, the owner of the House brought a suit for eviction and arrears of rent against the G.E. and succeeded;

(c) whether the G.E. never paid rent to the owner of the House.

(d) whether electricity supply line has been discontinued in the said holding by the G.E.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, in the Court of the Munsif 2nd Patna. Government however, filed an appeal in the Court of the District Judge, Patna against the judgement of the lower court.

(c) to (e). The information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Strike by Workmen of Calico Chemicals and Plastics, Bombay

7269. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether workmen of Calico Chemicals and Plastics, Bombay have been on strike since the 10th August, 1973;

(b) whether many items produced in the Company are used in the Defence industries and purchased by

State and Central Government departments;

(c) whether workers have always shown their willingness for direct negotiations or for arbitration through a mutually acceptable agency; and

(d) if so, their demands and the steps being taken to settle the strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere Howeevr, according to available information, the strike by workers of Calico Chemicals and Plastics, Bombay, which started on 9-8-1973 has been called off and the workers resumed work from 18-3-1974 following a reference by the Government of Maharashtra of 24 out of 32 demands of workers for adjudication by a Committee The remaining 8 demands were dropped.

Pig Iron Production at Durgapur

7270 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Steel Plant failed to produce the required quantity of steel, that is 19,000 tonnes of pig iron per month; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps Government propose to take to streamline the production of Durgapur Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The target for production of Pig Iron varies from month to month. It is a fact that in general the production of Pig Iron has been less than the target though the Plant did produce more than 19,000 tonnes a month on two occasions in this year.

(b) The reasons for the short fall are (i) shortage of hot metal owing to shortage of coal and coke and (ii) diversion of greater quantity of hot metal to steel making Production of hot metal in the Blast Furnaces is expected to increase during the current year and as a result, production of pig iron is also expected to be satisfactory.

Manganese Ore Supply to Bhilai Steel Plant

7271. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the source of supply of Manganese Ore to the Bhilai Steel Plant and the total requirement thereof

(b) whether the MOIL is one of them, and

(c) whether Bhilai Steel Plant has any commitment for taking supply from MOIL and if so, the percentage thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The total Manganese ore requirement of Bhilai Steel Plant are approximately 1,20,000 tonnes per year The sources of supply are Manganese Ore India Ltd and various private parties

(b) Yes, Sir, MOIL is the major supplier

(c) Bhilai Steel Plant has recently negotiated a contract with MOIL for supply of 1,05 000 tonnes comprising of 15,000 tonnes already supplied between September, 1973 to March, 1974 and 90,000 to be supplied during the period of 12 months from April, 1974 to March, 1975. Thus what MOIL has contracted to supply in 1974-75 would amount to 75 per cent of Plants annual requirements

Resignation by Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister

7272. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Nag Chaudhuri, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, resigned;

(b) if so, the reason for his resignation;

(c) whether other scientists are unwilling to join the Defence Minister's Adviser's post; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Workers laid off in Faridabad

7273. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workers have been laid off at Faridabad;

(b if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether a number of industries have been closed down; and

(d) if so, the names of the industries and the number of workers affected in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्रमिक सम्बन्धी विभिन्न समितियों में केन्द्र स्तर पर प्रतिनिधित्व देने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश भारतीय मजदूर संघ से ज्ञापन

7274. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश भारतीय मजदूर संघ की ओर से केन्द्र सरकार को इस आशय का कोई ज्ञापन मिला है कि श्रमिक सम्बधी विभिन्न समितियों में केन्द्र स्तर पर इस संघ को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना एवं नीति क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय त्रिपक्षीय निकायों में श्रमिकों के संगठनों के प्रतिनिधित्व से संबंधित वर्तमान कसौटियों में परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश भारतीय मजदूर संघ की ओर से ज्ञापन

7275. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश भारतीय मजदूर संघ की ओर से को ज्ञापन जनवरी, 1974 में दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें की गयी मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 14 जनवरी, 1974 के पत्र में भारतीय मजदूर संघ, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा की गयी मुख्य मांग यह है कि संघ को अखिल भारतीय मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए और केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विभिन्न देश व्यापी उद्योगों के लिए नियुक्त की गई समितियों में प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर त्रिपक्षीय समितियों में प्रतिनिधित्व के प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता के प्रश्न पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

नेपाल में भारतीय सहायता के साथ स्थापित परियोजनाएं

7276. **श्री श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल मे इस समय भारती सहायता से कितनी परियोजनाए स्थापित की जा रही है और उन पर कितने परिव्य का अनुमान है , और

(ख) क्या सरकार नेपाल को इस वर्ष और अधिक सहायता देने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री सरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस समय क्रियान्वित की जा रही परियोजनाओ की एक सूची सलग्न है । प्रत्येक परियोजनाओं के सामने उसकी अनुमानित लागत भी दिखाई गई है ।

(ख) इस समय निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओ पर वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान अनुमानत: रु० 8.86 करोड व्यय होगा ।

दोना देश भारत नेपाल आर्थिक सहयोग के स्वरूप एव परिमाण की समीक्ष करते रहते हैं । हाल ही मे नई दिल्ली मे दोनो देशो के उच्च स्तरीय योजना-प्रतिनिधि मडलो के बीच विचार विमर्श हुआ था। नेपाल में देवीघाट में एक जल-विद् परियोजना के निर्माण तथा नेपाल मे एक सीमेंट सयत्र स्थापित करने के लिए नेपाल को भारतीय सहायता प्रदान करने के बारे मे एक समझोता हुआ था । यह भी तय हुआ कि काठमाडू को पूर्व में धनकुटा से जोडने वाली एक सडक के निर्माण के लिये भारतीय तकनीकी एव आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी । ऐसे अन्य कई क्षेत्र भी निश्चित किये गये थे जिनमें भारत-नेपाल सहयोग लाभदायक रहेगा ।

सहायता मे वृद्धि की सही सही जानकारी तभी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी जबकि उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं की अन्तिम रिपोर्टें तैयार हो जाएंगी ।

विवरण

भारतीय सहायता से नेपाल मे चल रही परियोजनाओं की सूची

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड रुपयों मे)
1. महेन्द्र राजमार्ग (पूर्वी भाग)	24.00
2 चतरा नहर .	13.50
3. कोसी क्षेत्र की सडके .	2.59
4 अतिरिक्त सहायता कार्य क्रम . .	3.00

टिप्पणी —उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की अनुमानित लागत रु० 43 09 करोड़ होगी ।

वर्तमान योजना अवधि (1971–76) के दौरान निम्नलिखित परियोजनाए शुरू क गई है।

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड रुपयों मे)
1. पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्ग का मध्य मार्ग .	25.82
2. काठमान्डू गोदावरी मार्ग	00.50
3. नेपालगज और धरन की औद्योगिक बस्तियां	00.41
4. जनकपुर, विराटनगर और झाया के टेलीफोन केन्द्र . .	00.52

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रुपयों मे)
5. आयोडाइज्ड माल्ट की आपूर्ति . .	1 25
6. त्रिसूली जल-विद्युत परियोजना के वेमिन को सफाई . .	0 53
7. कमला ब्रिज .	1.76
8. काठमान्डू-त्रिसूली मार्ग (रानी पौआ से त्रिसूली)	0.50 31 29

भारत सरकार भारतीय सहायता निधियो से चौदह योजनाओ के लिए कुल रु० 376 लाख की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हुई है। ये दोनो सरकारों के बीच विचार विमर्श का विषय है। उनमे से कुछ योजनाओ को इस वर्ष हाथ मे लिया जाएगा। इस चल रही परियोजनाओ के लिए इस वर्ष का प्रस्तावित बजट प्राक्कलन रु० 8.86 करोड है।

अभ्रक तथा कोयला खानो के श्रमिकों के मजदूरी-दरों में अन्तर

7277. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला तथा अभ्रक खानो में काम करने वाले श्रमिको के वेतन क्रमों में कोई अन्तर है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है तथा इस अन्तर के कारण क्या है जबकि दोनो प्रकार के श्रमिक खानो मे ही काम करते है, और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग) जी हां, कोयला खानों मे श्रमिको की मजदूरिया अधिक है, ये मजदूरी बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित की गई है, इस समय एक द्विपक्षीय मजदूरी के संशोधन कार्य म रत है। अभ्रक खानो मे श्रमिको की मजदूरिया, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन निर्धारित की जाती है। असमानताए ऐतिहासिक और आर्थिक जैसे कई कारणो के हैं।

डिएगो गार्शिया में रखी गई अमरीकी नौसेना का उद्देश्य

7278. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) डिएगो गार्शिया मे रखी गई अमरीका की नौसेना का पूर्ण विवरण क्या है, और

(ख) वहा पर अमरीकी नौसेना की विद्यमानता का मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) ऐसी जानकारी है कि डिएगो गार्शिया मे अमरीका नौसेना के पास एक विमान वाहक है जिसके साथ सात डस्ट्रायर फ्रीगेट, एक जलस्वलचर पोत और एक अथवा दो टैंडर हैं।

(ख) दिएगो गर्शिया मे अमेरिका द्वारा अड्डे की सुविधाए स्थापित किया जाना उनको विश्व व्यूह के लिए अनिवार्य समझा जाता है ।

Expeditious Disposal of cases relating to Public Sector Undertakings

7279. SHRI M S PURTY. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases relating to Public Sector Undertakings in which Central Government have taken the decision to refer the dispute to the Tribunal for adjudication are not being dealt with expeditiously; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay down the precise policy for expeditious disposal of cases so that workers may not suffer their right to establish their claim before Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The need for expeditious disposal of cases refered for adjudication is kept in view while finalising the comprehensive Industrial Relations Law.

Allotment of Scooters to Canteen and Stores Department (India)

7280. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMER:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Canteen Stores Department (India) from Army Officers for allotment of scooters during the period 1970 to 1973, year wise

(b) the number of scooters demanded by C.S.D. (India) from the manufactures, and the number of scooters received by the C S.D. (India) during the years 1970 to 1973 year-wise,

(c) the date of the application up to which the allotment has been made at present; and

(d) whether there is any increase in the average number of scooters received by C S.D. if so, the extent of such increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The number of applications from Army officers and their equivalents in the Navy and Air Force and such civilan Gazetted officers as are entitled to make purchases fro mthe Service Canteens, is as under.

1970	7568
1971	7242
1972	8111
1973	10408

(b) The information is as under:—

Year	Demand	Receipt
1970	5436	4643
1971	6856	6780
1972	5232	5942
1973	5938	5532

The excess receipt in 1972 was against the shortfall in the previous years.

(c) 25th January, 1971 in the case of Lambretta and 28th July, 1970 in the case of Bajaj Scooter.

(d) As will be soon from the answer to Part (b) of the Question, there is an improvement in the supply position from 1971 onwards.

Committee on Distribution for Pig Iron and Coke

7281. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been set up to lay down guide-lines for distribution of available pig iron and to coordinate supply of coke;

(b) if so, when the committee came into existence and the names of the members;

(c) the number of times this committee has met date-wise and the major decision taken; and

(d) the number of small industries, State-wise, passing through serious crisis owing to shortage of pig iron and coke for which attention has been drawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was set up initially for pig iron distribution, on 21-9-73. Hard Coke was also brought within the scope of this Committee on 6-12-73. The names of the Members of this Committee are as under:—

(1) Shri T Ghosh, Iron & Steel Controller—Chairman.

(2) Shri S. M. Ghosh, Joint Secretary. Min. of Steel and Mines, (Department of Steel).

(4) Shri N. N. Tandon, (subsequently Dr. P. C. Alexander), Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

(5) Shri S. K. Sinha, Dy. Director, General, Technical Development.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Industrial units requiring pig iron and hard coke, small as well as big, would have been affected to some extent by the shortage of pig iron and hard coke.

प्रो० एम० चक्रवर्ती की अध्यक्षता में पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

7282. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रो० एम० चक्रवर्ती की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित संबंधी समिति का अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार को कब प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) यह मार्च, 1973 में प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) प्रथम कार्यवाही के रूप में, जैसी कि समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई थी, श्रम मंत्रालय मे एक मजदूरी सेल स्थापित की गई है ।

Emoluments of Officers of Nationalised Coal Mines

7283. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority is empowered to effect drastic reductions in the emoluments of officers of taken over mines; and

(b) whether in other nationalised sectors emoluments were protected at the time of take over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). All the officers of the mines taken-over by the Coal Mines Authority were screened and their grades and salaries were fixed after taking into consideration their qualifications, experience and the responsibilities shouldered by them. There is, therefore, no question of any arbitrary drastic reduction in the salaries.

The same procedure was adopted by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Standing Committee for Selecting Delegation to International Meets

7284. SHRI D. P. JADEJA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Standing Committee for selecting delegates to International meets such as at U.N.O;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee, and

(c) the criteria adopted in selection of the delegates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Members of the Indian delegations to U N General Assembly represent the Government of India Consequently, the main criterion for selection is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

Export of Iron

7285 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that iron had an assured international market and could fetch fancy prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to boost its export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In view of the present shortage of pig iron in the country, no fresh commitment for export of pig iron is being made. As and when the availability improves, the position will be reviewed

Visit to India by Madame Allende, Widow of former President of Chile

7286 SHRI H N MUKERJEE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Madame Allende, widow of the martyred President of Chile, is visiting India on invitation from the Prime Minister of India,

(b) whether the Prime Minister of India has applied her mind towards evolving ways tangible as well as symbolic, of helping the forces of freedom in Chile and

(c) whether the contemplates making on behalf of India a token financial contribution to such forces as has been done by Prime Minister Olaf Palme of Norway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Madame Hortensia B. Allende,

widow of the former President of Chile is visiting India at the invitation of the National Federation of Indian Women.

(b) and (c). While the Government has expressed concern at the happenings in Chile in September 1973, this is essentially a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of a sovereign State. The Government of India hopes that peace and harmony will prevail in Chile so that its people can attend to the tasks of national reconstruction and reconciliation without outside interference and without further violence.

Steel Units running in Deficit

7287. SHRI L. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector steel units are running in deficit, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The precise working results of the public sector steel units for the year 1973-74 will be known only after the accounts for the year have been finalised and audited The present indications, however, are that while Bhilai Steel Plant would earn a profit and Rourkela Steel Plant may break even Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plant would incur a loss.

(b) The principal reason for Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant incurring a loss is the fact that the production at both these plants in 1973-74 was much below their rated capacity Escalations in costs was another important factor. As regards Bokaro Steel Plant, only one of the 4 converters for the first stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes was commissioned on 31st January, 1974, and the production of finished steel has yet to start

Partial Decontrol

7288. SHRI D. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge accumulation of steel stocks at the steel plants has had any adverse effect on the policy of partial decontrol of steel announced in October last; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to bring about partial decontrol of steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Statutory Control on the price and distribution of steel had been withdrawn even before October 1973. The prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee under the revised pricing policy in October 1973 made no change in the prices of plates structurals and railway materials which are predominantly used by the State and Central Governments public sector undertakings and basic industries, while the prices of other categories have been increased by varying amounts. The accumulation of stocks at the Steel Plants has not affected this policy

Joint Plant Committee for Steel Quota

7289 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Plant Committee takes a long time to take any action on the application for steel quota and

(b) if not, the number of applications received by Joint Plant Committee during 1973 date of receiving of applications and action taken, application-wise, during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) At present, there is no system of accord-

ing "quotas" for steel. The Joint Plant Committee receives indents for steel materials and processes the same. No case of undue delay in processing of indents by the Joint Plant Committee has come to Government's notice. The Committee generally takes about two weeks to plan the indents. With the streamlining of procedures consequent on implementation of the recommendations of the Study Group on Steel Distribution System, it is expected that this time would be reduced further.

(b) As the number of indents planned is very large, it would be extremely difficult and time consuming to compile detailed information in respect of each of them. However if such information is required in respect of any specific indent or indents, it would be collected and laid on the Table of

Committee to examine service conditions of Class III and IV Employees of Delhi Hospitals

7290 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any Committee has been set up by the Government recently to examine the service conditions of the Class III and IV employees of Delhi Hospitals,

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the Committee and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND AMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) To examine in detail the service conditions and other allied administrative matters in respect of Class III and IV staff of Delhi Hospitals.

(c) By the end of April, 1974.

Group Hospitals of Assam Tea Estate

7291. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Group Hospitals in Assam Tea Estate have been abolished;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to re-introduce these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c) Efforts are being made to collect the necessary information from the Government of Assam and will be furnished as soon as available

Recommendation of 47th Meeting of E.S.I. Corporation

7292. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the recommendation and decisions of the 47th meeting of the Employees State Insurance Corporation and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement indicating important recommendations/decisions is enclosed.

(b) The recommendation for providing Central assistance to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and raising the State' share of the cost of medical benefit is based on the recommendations of the Committee on

Perspective Planning, which is already under consideration. Some recommendations/decisions are within the competence of the Corporation. Some others, which require approval of the Central Government will be considered on receipt of a formal reference from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Statement

S. No.	Recommendations decisions
1.	The Central Government should consider the question of providing Central assistance to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. They should also take up with the State Governments the question of raising the State share of the cost of medical benefit from 1/8th to 1/4th.
2.	The Annual Report on the activities of the Corporation for the year 1972-73 was adopted.
3.	Eight non-official members of the Corporation were selected to represent the Corporation on the Standing Committee.
4.	The question of increase of Permanent Disability and dependants pension to compensate for its depreciation through increase in the cost of living may be referred to the Actuary for examination.
5.	The excess payment made to Insured Persons through mistake may be recovered in easy instalments, in case of genuine hardship.
6.	The recommendations of Medical Benefit Council regarding provision of additional equipment in E.S.I. Hospitals, research in industrial medicine and hygiene, review of list of diseases for Extended Sickness Benefit, provision of artificial appliances etc. were approved.
7.	The Report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee on the working of E.S.I. Scheme in Tamil Nadu was adopted.
8.	The D.G.H.S. has been asked to look into the question of purchase of commonly used drugs/medicines under the E.S.I.C. at centralised rate contract.
9.	The scale of diet recommended by the National Nutrition Advisory Committee and the Medical Benefit Council, for the beneficiaries of E.S.I. Scheme who are admitted to the E.S.I. Hospitals for inpatient treatment, was approved
10.	A capital construction reserve fund, for financing the construction of E.S.I. Hospitals/buildings etc., may be set up, with 10 per cent of the total revenue derived from contributions.
11.	The limit of per capita expenditure on capital construction may be raised from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 170/-.
12.	Plans and estimates for additional hospitals/annexes may be sanctioned so as to provide upto 5 beds per thousand employees, as against the existing yardstrick of 4 beds per thousand employees.
13.	Delegation of certain power from the Central Government to E.S.I.C./Standing Committee/ Director General.
14.	Certain changes in recruitment policy of the Corporation
15.	Withdrawal of medical posts in the E.S.I.C. from the Central Health Service and creation of a separate cadre of medical posts in the E.S.I. Corporation.
16.	The Annual accounts of the Corporation for the year 1970-71, alongwith Audit Report, were approved and adpoted.
17.	The Corporation's Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for 1974-75 were approved.

Non-payment of Provident Fund and Family Pension to Workers of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Kanpur

7293. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the non-payment of Provident Fund and Family Pension to the workers of the Jaipur Udyog Limited, Kanpur,

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to safeguard the interest of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under.—

(a) and (b). Yes. The Kanpur Jute Factory Mazdoor Sabha and Jaipur Udyog Staff Union have jointly submitted a memorandum on 25-8-1973.

(c) M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. have not paid Provident Fund dues for the period March 1970 to March 1973, and for August 1973 onwards They have represented under Section 19A of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 challenging the applicability of the Act and their representation is under consideration. However, Provident Fund dues for the period April, 1970 to March 1973 have been assessed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Kanpur and proceedings under Section 7A of the Act for assessment of Providnth Fund and Family Pension Fund contributions for the period August 1973 onwards have also been initiated.

Strike in H.M.T. Pinjore

7294. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of the Pinjore unit of HMT on the 30th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The employees of HMT Pinjore went on a token strike on 30th January, 1974 to protest against the delay in the wage revision settlement

(c) A wage settlement has been reached between the management and the unions According to the settlement, the minimum salary will be Rs 300 plus H R A (for such employees who are not allotted Company's quarters) at the rate of Rs. 25 per month making the total of Rs 325 per month with effect from 1-10-1973.

Employees in M.A.M.C., Durgapur

7295. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed including all categories of employees in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973,

(b) whether new recruitment was made; and

(c) if so, the year-wise figures thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The total number of all categories of persons employed in MAMC Durgapur in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 6066, and 6936 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Category wise figures of new recruitment during 1971, 1972 and 1973 are as follows —

	1971	1972	1973
Officers	25	25	74
Supervisors	14	2	70
Skilled workers	2	4	2
Unskilled workers/Sweepers	110	313	235
Others	1	72	79
TOTAL	153	476	460

Alleged Slave Labour Camps in Iron Mines (Kalta Mines)

7296 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of slave labour camps in some of the captive Iron Mines Kalta Mines' under Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Iisco

7297. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract labourers of I.I.S.Co Ltd., Burnpur went on strike from 29th December, 1973, and

(b) the nature of their demands and the manner in which they were settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) A section of contract labourers at Burnpur led by CITU Union went on strike with effect from 29th December, 1973 The demands related to an increase in the wage rate for contract labour their absorption in the permanent cadre and other related facilities

The effect of the strike after the third day was minimal An increasing number of workers on strike started coming back to work and the strike was called off unconditionally from the 12th January, 1974

Alleged Victimisation of Union Leader of Barsua Mines

7298 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Union leader of Barsua Mines was victimised, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No Union Leader of Barsua Iron Ore Mines was victimised.

(b) Does not arise

State Labour Ministers' Conference

7299. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day conference of State Labour Ministers was held in Delhi under his Chairmanship, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the Main Conclusions of the Conference was placed on the Table of the House on 21st February, 1974 in reply to the Unstarred Question No 219 by Shri S A Muruganantham

Strike by Trade Unions in WIMCO Match Factory

7300 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Trade Unions of all the units of 'WIMCO' match factory observed a protest strike for 24 hours in the month of December, 1973 on a common demand for the revision of wage and other issues and

(b) whether these unions have already informed his Ministry that if their demands are not fulfilled they would launch a continuous strike in all units?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. However, according to available information, there was a token strike on 14-12-1973 in some units of 'WIMCO' Ltd. The notices regarding the token strike were addressed to the management but copies thereof were endorsed among others, to the Union Labour Minister also.

Deaths due to tetanus and Diphtheria in the country

7301. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Tetanus alone takes 750,000 lives every year, two lakhs children suffer from Diphtheria and 60 to 70 per cent of the children up to the age of 10 suffer from whooping cough, and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been adopted by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) The Government are aware that commulative morbidity and mortality amongst the vulnerable population from these diseases, as could be measured by hospital statistics is fairly high A statement showing cases and deaths reported due to Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6746/74]

(b) The Government of India have adopted the following remedial measures·

(i) Immunisation of pregnant mothers against Tetanus with a view to protect the new born infants from getting Tetanus and to protect mothers from the risk of tetanus infection.

(ii) To give triple immunisation to children to protect them against getting diseases of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Production Targets of Metallurgical Plants of Bhilai and Bokaro in view of Coal Crisis

7302. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union agreed to cooperate in the further expansion of the metallurgical plants in Bhilai and Bokaro; and

(b) if so, what are the production targets of those two units taking into consideration the coal crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets of production of Bhilai and Bokaro for the Year 1974-75 are as follows:

(In million tonnes)

	Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel
Bhilai	2.07	1.655
Bokaro	0.12	—

These have been arrived at after discussions with the other concerned organisations and are dependent upon assumptions regarding easing of constraints being fulfilled. It is too soon to lay down detailed targets for the stages of expansion. In fixing these, complementary programmes for ensuring the required supply of all raw materials including coal will also have to be drawn up.

11.55 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You might allow him to put that question which you did not allow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which question?

SHRI PILOO MODY: About Chini. He wanted to ask a question on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is unusual. We are four minutes before time. Shall we go on to the next item?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So with the consent of the House we go on to the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The people are losing interest in Parliament and in parliamentary democracy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether people have lost interest on we have become more efficient is yet to be seen.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): It is the Chair's efficiency.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had given notice of an adjournment motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a call attention motion. Shri Daga.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister is not there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is rather unusual. There is no Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): He is coming. Meanwhile, you might take up miscellaneous work.

11.57 hrs

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

(Query)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know—I think we will hold this over (*Interruptions*). Please do not get confused. Let us get on with the business. Let us go to the next item.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My adjournment motion on atrocities committed on Manipur women by the PAC....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I will give some information about that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a privilege motion...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not everything at the same time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am taking it in order of precedence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raised about....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Adjournment motion and a privilege motion

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I shall attend to both.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU· Thank you.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I have seen both the notices. (*Interruptions*). Order please

MR JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am very sorry.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will attend to both the things. Number one, I saw your notice about those atrocities committed somewhere in Manipur. It is a serious allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. But I do not think it is a subject for adjournment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it would be better if it could come under a call attention motion or under 377. I would admit it under either of those categories, but not under an adjournment motion.

About your privilege motion, it relates to what has happened yesterday. As you know, the House has decided to have a special debate on Bihar tomorrow. You could raise this matter tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. I may not speak. Somebody else may speak. It is a different issue. I have got the PTI creed. Kindly allow me to make a submission.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, because the Bihar debate is coming tomorrow, I have not gone into the whole thing very carefully. You will allow me to go through that notice again. Then tomorrow you could raise it Do not raise it now. I am holding it over I have not rejected it. But do not raise it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I make one submission?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not insist now I am holding it over. I have not rejected it (*Interruptions*). I have not read your notice very carefully; because it relates to Bihar, give me an opportunity to go through it today Be satisfied with that (*Interruptions*) Order, order

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will allow me both these things

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said that. I said I will attend to both the things. I did not say I would allow you both the things. See how he twists my words!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I stand by what I said. Let the tape be checked (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You said this is to be allowed under 377.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have said that, I will allow you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the privilege motion, I have collected.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said I am holding it over. Otherwise, do you want me to say that I do not admit it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because they come out with untrue things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will hold it over. I have not said that I have rejected it (*Interruptions*)

What do we do now?

We are living in very difficult times. We are all harassed. To it all we are adding confusion by our lung power Everybody seems to be out of joint Even the Minister of Irrigation and Power, who is known for his sobriety and other kinds of things and for also respect to the House, found himself unable to be present in time when his subject came up.

12.00 hours

Anyway, I will come to you later on

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And No Rajya Sabha!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us pass on to the Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.01/2 hours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews and Annual Reports of Machine Tool Corporation of India Limited, Ajmer and Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shri T. A. Pai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Machine Tool Corporation of India Limited, Ajmer, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Machine Tool Corporation of India Limited, Ajmer, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6731/74].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

Placed in Library See No. LT-6732/74].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ganesh.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he informed us—(*Interruptions*)

You have not given any prior notice.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: He is not here and so I rose to lay it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Not only has he not observed the rules of the House but he has tried in a sneaky way to sneak in into the proceedings the laying of a paper for which there was no authorisation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know why Members want to put me in this difficult position.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You discharge the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): प्रधानमंत्री जी रहती नहीं हैं हाउस में इसलिए दूसरे मंत्रियों की आदत भी बिगड़ती जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please sit down now? I am seized

of the matter and I am unhappy about it. Kindly sit down. I am saying that I do not know why Members want to put me in this difficult position, especially Members of the Treasury Benches. I really do not know where we are heading to.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I say a word? We have the highest respect for the Chair; but this is an extraordinary situation, and in my living memory an event like this has never happened, namely, the Question Hour collapsing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It did not collapse. I understand your difficulty and I appreciate it. But I tell you that the Question Hour did not collapse. I think today we have covered the maximum number of questions that we ever did in this House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What I meant was that the Question Hour ended earlier than it should.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A little before. Anyway—

SHRI K. RAGU RAMAIAH: All the same, we are sorry for the inconvenience caused. Mr. Ganesh has come now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 4.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the paper listed in Item No. 4 of the Order Paper...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गणेश जी के पत्र दूसरे मंत्री ने सभा पटल पर रख दिये हैं। क्या वे दूसरी बार सभा पटल पर पत्र रखेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not allowed the first one to be laid. I will explain the position to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order. It is not quite clear to us whether Mr. Raghunatha Reddy who was attempting to lay the paper on behalf of Mr. Ganesh had carried an authority with him which had received your concurrence. He had gone through the mill. I am unable to understand—I am confused—how we can put up with this sort of attempt. We want your observation on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear Mr Kachwai now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष जी जब आपने गणेश जी का नाम पुकारा तो श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी जी ने खड़े होकर पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिये। यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। अब आप फिर दोबारा गणेश जी को पत्र रखने के लिए बुला रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से आप एक नयी परम्परा डालने जा रहे है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वय यहा सदन मे उपस्थित नहीं रहती हैं तो दूसरे मंत्री भी उनका अनुकरण करके यहा पर उपस्थित रहने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं। इस सदन के बारे मे उनको कोई चिन्ता नहीं रहती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please Let us do it with a little calm now. Mr. Kachwai has raised the point Now, let me first recapitulate what has happened. I had asked Mr Ganesh—(*Interruptions*) Why don't you listen? You raised something and you do not want to listen! I had asked Mr. Ganesh to lay the papers standing in his name on the Table. At that stage Shri Raghunatha Reddy got up and he said, on behalf of Mr. Ganesh, he

laid those papers. I was also a little surprised. I wanted to ascertain from the office whether Mr. Ragunatha Reddy had been authorised or not, because I have not seen anything like that and I was also not informed. I did not allow Mr. Raghunatha Reddy to lay the paper on the Table of the House. At that stage Mr. Ganesh was seen coming into the Chamber. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, made a legitimate submission that today happened to be an unusual day and the House had proved itself very efficient and disposed of the business a few minutes before the Scheduled time. I will concede this that the Ministers these days are very harassed and very hard worked especially with power failures and current not passing through live wires and all kinds of things.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. It is entirely uncalled for to say that the Ministers are working hard; it is very inaccurate indeed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is your opinion. In view of the extraordinary situation, I exercise the residuary powers which I have in regulating and I permit Mr. Ganesh to lay the papers on the Table.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपके पुकारने पर जब श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी खड़े हुये पत्र रखने के लिए तो उन्हें किसी ने बताया नहीं था, वे स्वयं खड़े हुये थे । इस प्रकार उन्होंने जानबूझ कर गलती की है, क्या इसके लिये वे खेद प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. He might have, I believe, been told by Mr. Ganesh and he might have failed to inform me. I do not know what happened. I am not going into that. Mr. Ganesh might have told him: "because of some difficulties, I may be late" and he might have failed to inform me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय उनसे जब आपने कहा नहीं था पत्र रखने के लिये तो फिर वे कैसे खड़े हो गये ? यदि आपने ऐसी परम्परा डाली तो भविष्य में सभी मंत्री ऐसा ही करेंगे । इस लिए आप उनसे पूछिये कि वे किस अधिकार से खड़े हुये थे । कोई दूसरे मंत्री नहीं खड़े हुए फिर वे कैसे खड़े हो गये । उनको यहां पर कहना चाहिये कि मैं गलती से खड़ा हो गया था ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What are the Chair's observations on the Minister's conduct? You said sometime ago that you, Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, were placed in a difficult situation. What is the observation of the Chair with regard to the unusual practice? A minister without any authorisation gets up and says something on behalf of his colleague. What is the observation of the Chair with regard to that?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had not permitted that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, nowadays, we see that many times senior Ministers are remaining absent, they go out of Delhi and ask their juniors and other colleagues to attend to Parliamentary work? Is this in any way adding to the dignity of Parliament? Is this the attention to Parliamentary work? Years ago, when late Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, both he and the Deputy Prime Minister late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel never left Delhi even for a single day when the House was in Session. Nowadays, we see Ministers are remaining absent and they go out of Delhi, when the House is in Session. Is this way the dignity of Parliament is to be maintained? We want your observation on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Whether the Ministers are showing enough and adequate respect and attention to Parliamentary matters? They go out of Delhi. Late Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel never went out of Delhi even for a day, when the House was in Session Is this the dignity of Parliament? Why are we sitting here?

SHRI P M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, my point of order is this. When any Minister, without being called by the Chair, in an unauthorised manner, can get up and lay the papers or try to lay the papers...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have already given a ruling on that

SHRI P M MEHTA Can he do that? Kindly pull them up. They should not behave in that way.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. In order to save time, if you want to make small submissions, you can do so. If I do not allow this, there is more noise, more shouting and more time is lost If you want to make small submissions, you can do so. I have already given that Members do not listen They keep on rising, speak at the top of their voices By this, more time is lost You can make small submissions Mr Ganesh wants to say something Mr Nahata wants to say something After that, let us have a gentlemen's agreement not to repeat, not to shout and I shall dispose off the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you have observed that you are not aware whether Mr Ganesh has given a verbal authority to Mr. Raghunatha Reddy you are not aware that he has srught your permission and then you said that they did not take your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He did not inform me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU In this House, without your consent, nothing can be done. That is the residual power you can carry with you. In spite of that, you come out with your observation that they are hard-working, as if nobody else in this House is working hard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you take it that way?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am glad that you mentioned about Mr. Ganesh and Mr Pant, that they are working hard I do not differ on that. But, your observation has really surprised me You do not know, whether he is carrying proper authority. You are not in the know of things. Not only that You expect us to swallow that Before that, what has happened today? One Minister did not come in time, the other Minister did not come in time and another Minister gets up improperly, illegally and irregularly to speak on his behalf without your knowledge What is happening to this House?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· You have made your point

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI· (Shajapur) Without proper authorisation, Mr Raghunatha Reddy got up to lay the papers You did not approve of it; you did not allow it A thing which you did not consider proper has been done by the Minister. Should he not at least express his regret? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): You asked him to lay the papers. At that time, he did mention something Probably, you are not aware He should apologise to the House for this.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): We request you to put the records straight. What happened today? When the question hour was over, four minutes before 12 O'Clock, you expected Calling Attention to be taken up. The Minister of Irrigation and Power was late by three minutes, because he thought usually the Question Hour is over at 12. Had you taken up the calling attention as usual at 12, it should have taken at least half an hour. So, the ministers who are expected to lay papers on the Table usually expect that they would be called upon to do so at about 12.30. But things so happened that you wanted the ministers to lay papers on the Table at 12. If Mr. Ganesh was not present to lay his paper on Table—he may be sleeping he is not expected here before 12.20 or 12.30. If the ministers who are to lay papers on the Table were not present at 12, it was not their fault.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There are two distinct issues involved. One is parliamentary propriety, of which the ministers are not in the least concerned. You heard now the impassioned defence of Mr. Ganesh, a defence which was not required because what Mr. Ganesh has done is certainly pardonable in view of the fact that we know he went to the dentist this morning apart from other things. But for Mr. Nahata to maintain that he can be sleeping while a Parliament session is going on is directly contrary to the certificate that you yourself gave to them a little while ago. Besides, if you like, I am quite prepared to put in front of you Mr. Borooah, who will readily admit that he is not at all hard-worked. So, the issue really does not revolve around Mr. Ganesh at all. It revolves around Mr. Raghunatha Reddy who tried to do for Mr. Ganesh precisely what Mr. Nahata tried to do in defence of Mr. Ganesh. Mr. Ganesh must be very fortunate. Unfortunately, Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, contrary to the rules, tried to sneak something into the House behind the back of Parliament and behind the back of the Deputy Speaker. The point is, although you did not permit him to lay the paper because I drew your attention to it, unfortunately there were no strictures to follow or an apology. This is the point at issue.

The second point is, why are the ministers absent? Where is Mr. Swaran Singh today to answer his questions? I am seeing it day after day. Cabinet Ministers do not attend Parliament even on days on which their own ministry's questions are being asked, let alone the Prime Minister who should be present every day. I do not know what the hell they are doing. You say they are hard-worked. But looking at the conditions in the country, they are neither working nor sleeping.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: When this unfortunate situation arose, you said in so many words, "I do not understand why the Chair is put in such a difficult situation, namely, to reflect on the behaviour of the Treasury Benches." We are told every now and then that parliamentary democracy has to be protected and defended. When the House is in session, senior ministers are choosing to remain absent not only from the House but go out of the capital when questions and other issues about their own departments are being discussed. I would like to know from you whether it is the desire of the Chair that the junior Ministers should speak on behalf of their senior colleagues so that the senior colleagues can choose to ignore and neglect the proceedings of Parliament. Is that the way the Parliament is going to be respected? Is that the way the Government wants to uphold the respect for Parliament as an institution and for parliamentary democracy as a system of life? This case is not isolated. This is just one more case of Treasury Benches not showing enough respect, enough care for Parliament and Parliamentary proceedings.

SHRI K. R GANESH: Sir, you are aware of the extraordinary situation today. The Question Hour ended a few minutes earlier, and the Calling Attention was not taken up. I have been in the habit of sitting in this House for hours and hours every day. I have to lay papers almost every day or every alternate day. Yesterday I was here for three hours, just because some privilege motion was raised; even though it was not exactly against me, I had to be here since I was handling a particular subject Today I was to come here by 12 O' Clock Since I was told that the whole thing is collapsing, I informed my people to request my colleague, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, to lay the paper on my behalf, in case I do not reach here in time. I do not know why hon Members should make a big issue out of that. I was here two minutes after twelve I want to set the records straight. I do not want the impression to gain ground that I am not here to lay the paper on the Table, which takes just half a minute, when I am here for hours and hours. At the same time, we have seen when important discussions are taking place on vital matters that this House has been absolutely empty. We have seen that also. Nor was I sleeping (*Interruptions*) Neither did I go to dentist If there was something wrong somewhere and something collapsed, I did not collapse.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: In view of what I have stated, I would request the House to leave the matter at this stage I submitted to the House at the beginning . .(*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. What happened today was something very extraordinary. Nobody expected it. Many of the Ministers wait every day for two or three hours to lay their papers. Something was mentioned about Shri Swaran Singh. He has gone to New York to attend the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. Generally speaking, no senior Minister leaves Delhi when the Parliament is in session, unless there is some very special work to be attended to. So, I would request you, Sir, and the House to leave the matter there and let us proceed with the next item.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, they should express regret for what has happened. They did not inform you in advance.

कुमारी कमलेन्द्र पटेल (साबरकठा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 10 साल पहले मैं लोक सभा में थी, और 6 साल तक राज्य सभा मे थी। लेकिन आजकल जो हालत देखने में आई वह कभी नहीं थी। जब कवेशचन आवर रहता है तभी भी मंत्रीगण फ्रंट बैंचेज के सदन मे नहीं होते है। तो क्या हमारी ही सारी जिम्मेदारी है हाउस में रहने की? उनकी नहीं है। उनका काम हो या न हो, सदन मे उनको रहना चाहिये और जो उन का समय है उस मे 5 मिनट पहले उनको आ जाना चाहिये। आजकल 50 आदमी तक सदन में नहीं रहते हैं। यह क्या स्थिति है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let us close this matter Even so, since many things have been said, let me also clarify the issues.

The first thing that I would like to say is, if anybody is at fault, I am at fault. (*Interruptions*) May be, jocularly, I am at fault Normally, we have 20 Questions entered for the day for answers. I have just checked up; about 8 Members were absent, about 8 Questions were not put, which means today we completed 12 Questions which is not a small number. Very often, we are able to complete 2 or 3 or 4 Questions at the most. Therefore, if anybody is at fault, may be I have been at fault; maybe, I have been going at a faster speed. You are used to a certain speed and, maybe, I am going at a faster speed. That

is how the whole confusion occurred. So, if anybody is at the root of the confusion, I am at the root of the confusion.

Now, it is normally expected of Ministers, when they see their item in the Order Paper, to be here 5 to 10 minutes before that item comes. They may not be present in the House. But, I think, they are present in the Parliament House. They have microphones in their chambers and they follow what is going on in the House. Then, their Secretaries are also there. They inform them about the position of their item. Moreover, we must consider that they have other things also to do. They have other things also to attend to. Therefore, when their item is about to come, their Secretaries inform them.

They should not take the House for granted. But from the feeling of agony in which Mr. Raghu Ramaiah spoke, the feeling of agony in which Mr Ganesh spoke—they feel agonised that this should have happened—I do not think there is any suggestion that they wanted to show disrespect to the House. Certain things have happened in the House. Even so, let me remind them, so that this confusion may not occur in future, that the Ministers should try to be here 5 to 10 minutes before their item comes up.

Today, it so happened that we concluded the Question Hour about 4 minutes before time. Mr. Pant was expected to be here 5 to 10 minutes before that. It might be—I do not know—that because he had to go through certain facts and all that, he could not rush in here in time and he also did not anticipate that the Question Hour would end so soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. Ganesh?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you concede that to Mr Pant, then you have to concede that more to Mr. Ganesh because the Call Attention normally takes about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Therefore, he legitimately did not expect that that would not be taken up. You cannot hold that against him. Now I have this from Mr. Ganesh that, when he heard his Secretary must have informed him that this was happening in the House —, when he heard that this thing was going on, he found that he would not be able to reach here he said that he had conveyed to Mr. Raghunatha Reddy to do it on his behalf. That is on record; he has said this and I have no reason to disbelieve him. The only thing that happened was, when Mr. Raghunatha Reddy got up to lay the papers on the Table, since I had not seen any information that he would be doing it on behalf of Mr. Ganesh—because it is a normal thing; they do not have to take my permission; they have only to inform me that is just a courtesy that they inform that so and so would not be present and somebody else would do it—I checked up from the table, and when they replied 'no', I said that I would not allow Mr. Raghunatha Reddy to lay the papers on the Table of the House. Just then Mr. Ganesh was coming. Therefore, let us forget about it. The matter ends there. Mr. Ganesh may now lay the papers on the Table.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS, FINANCE ETC. FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries for 1974-75:—

(1) Ministry of Communications.

(2) Ministry of Finance.

(3) Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(4) Ministry of Labour.

(5) Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(6) Ministry of Works and Housing.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6783/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(16)/74/CIS/Lab in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6734/74].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., BANGALORE AND BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD., BANGALORE AND NAVY (PAY & ALLOWANCES AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B. PATNAIK). I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6735/74].

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6736/74].

(2) A copy of the Navy (Pay and Allowances) Amendment Regulations, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 9-E in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1974, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6737/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD., AND RANCHI HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD.,

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini, Allahabad for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6738/74].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6739/74].

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 17th April, 1974, from the Superintendent of Police, Bhopal, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha:—

"Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal, intimated in writing that Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and B. S. Chowhan, Members, Lok Sabha, have been convicted on admission under section 188 IPC and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court on 16th April, 1974."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and Twenty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs).

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, for the next term comencing from the 29th June, 1974, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, for the next term commencing from the 29th June, 1974, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri S. A. Khaja Mohideen and Sanda Narayanappa from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single trasferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

Sarvashri S A Khaja Mohideen and Sanda Narayanappa from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April 1974"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April, 1974"

The motion was adopted

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12 24 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) ALLEGED RAPE OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BY B S F PERSONNEL IN MANIPUR HILL AREAS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Shyam Sunder Mahapatra He is not here Mr Samar Guha He is also not here

Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have got an alarming piece of information

Officers of 95 Border Security Force stationed in Manipur East District have committed a number of rapes on Manipur and Naga women They have been posted to Manipur East District for security and safeguard of the citizens of this territory But what they are doing is that they are practising serious repressions, and they are raping girls and women right and left Instances are there Miss Rose of Ngapuram, daugther of Angda was under house arrest and was forcibly raped at the point of pistol by Major Punder Officiating Commandant and Capt Nagy, Assistant Commandant at 9 30 p m on 4th March 1974 According to the Naga social custom, she could not hide under the Sun the Moon and the Stars because she had been raped by the Border Security Force officer She had therefore, ended her life by committing suicide This is what is happening

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Where is the Home Minister? He should have been present here

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Another hideous crime was committed in Grihang village on 3rd March 1974 At about 11 30 p m a group of Border Security Force officials visited Grihang village under the command of Maj Dhan Prakash, the Deputy Commandant Bhagwan Singh, Sub Major, Jit Singh Havildar, Chandra Singh and Min Bahadur L/Nk Their motive was you could well understand and they also took to raping and repressive measures

On 5th March, 1974 a school mother, Miss Ngaishangla was arrested and detained in a room of the school Her cloth, sari, blouse and skirt were removed forcibly by Jit Singh, Inspector,

Chandan Singh and Min. Bahadur as per instructions of Maj Dhan Prakash and his Assistant, Bhagwan Singh, Sub Major and she was beaten till she became unconscious and she was then raped by these wild BSF officers. After raping, Jit Singh pushed his stick into her organ. This is what is happening there. She was bleeding profusely and this was done under instructions of Maj Dhan Prakash and Bhagwan Singh.

On 6th March another two ladies also met the same fate. I am told the man who is in charge of BSF, one Colonel is the DIG there is shielding these people because if these things are exposed, then he will also be discredited His name is Col. Rampal, DIG, BSF.

The whole thing makes us hang our heads in shame. I want the Home Minister to come before the House and make a statement for these governmental forces living on our money raping women and girls and this has become a daily incident in Nagaland and Manipur. Unless this is stopped, we would not allow the Parliament to function. This is a serious matter—raping helpless villagers and putting stick into the organ and the girl was bleeding profusely. Is it for that we are maintaining these forces? Shame on you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may come over here. There is something very serious happening....(*Interruptions*) What is all this, Mr. Bosu? You bring serious matters to this House and you do not want to apply your mind seriously to it. What is all this? Now, Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. I am on my legs. I will listen to you later on. I will have something to say to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs later on. I will first hear the point of order of Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this: that this particular notice under Rule 377, raping of women by the BSF, was given by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, at 10 o'clock....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave an adjournment motion

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You gave an adjournment motion. But we gave a call attention motion but that was not admitted. But the news appeared, though not so much in detail, and then a copy of it is always sent to the Minister concerned. When you permitted this, the Minister is supposed to know. Mr. Pai yesterday replied to a matter raised under Rule 377 by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. So, the Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit must have known that this matter which comes under him, purely under the Home Ministry, will be discussed in the House by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu with your permission. Knowing fully well, he has chosen to be absent. That is why I want to know whether it is open to a Minister knowing fully well that a subject which is very important, very delicate and which is a heinous crime that is being discussed, to be absent? I request that he should be summoned, asked to apologise to the House first and then asked to make a statement.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): We have got three Ministers in the Home Ministry but not a single Minister is present. How is it so, in spite of your admitting a matter under Rule 377? Yesterday, there was a Minister who actually got up and replied. Is it not a contempt of the Parliament?

SHRI H. N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I wish to raise a point of order relevant to Rule 377 and its utilisation.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I am very happy that this gives an opportunity for many urgent matters to be brought before the House. I feel the Chair has a responsibility in this regard. I would not comment on the conduct of Ministers at this moment, but I do feel that the Chair, since it is already in the know about the material to be presented under Rule 377, surely should anticipate how the House might react to a report,—may be, an allegation, may be an unauthenticated report, but even so a report,—which is likely to agitate not only the Member of this House but the entire public to whom the matter would necessarily be reported. Therefore, it is I submit, an obligation of the Chair to make sure that when the matter contained in Rule 377 notice is of a character which requires immediate response by Government by way of rebuttal or whichever else it may be, it is for the Chair to make sure that it is done. My friends have raised the question of the absence of the Minister. They might take advantage of the plea that since Rule 377 notice does not require their presence, unless perhaps the Speaker gives a special instruction to that effect, they can very easily keep away, because they are not concerned about the effect on the country of a certain revelation which might be made by some of us on this side. I am feeling utterly disgusted with what has happened, because if it is an allegation which can be rebutted successfully, then they should have taken such an opportunity and done that because this is a matter, the repercussions of which are terribly important and it relates to an area of the country which has an extremely delicate situation. I do not want to go to all that in detail but I submit to you that it is certainly a province of the Chair and responsibility of the Chair to make sure that whenever such notices are given for certain issues to be raised in the House which might even prejudicially affect the situation in certain delicate areas of the country, special efforts should be made to give instructions to the Minister to give a satisfactory answer in the matter when such a matter is raised. Here, since the matter has already been raised we cannot let go of it and we are in possession of it. You must make the Minister come at some point of time and give a complete answer to them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise on a point of order. Serious allegations have been made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; we don't know about the truth of them. We on this side of the House are equally, singularly agitated over such matters and if the matters alleged are true, I request that Government should come at the earliest opportunity to say something in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is your submission, not a point of order. I will mention the facts. When I went to the Speaker's chamber this morning, I am there always at 10 O'clock on the dot, the Secretary General brought to me the papers and I found that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had given notice of an Adjournment Motion on this question. When I looked into it I was convinced that it was a serious subject but not of that magnitude to be brought in as an Adjournment Motion. Certain heinous things are alleged to have happened, but I decided that it was not really the failure of the Government of India as such as the misdoings of certain individuals who may be employees of the Government of India. Therefore I decided not to admit the Adjournment Motion. But I felt that the matter is serious enough and therefore it should be raised in the House. Therefore I decided to admit it under Rule 377. Now about the absence of the Home Minister.....

AN. HON. MEMBER: He is here..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That was at the time of raising it. This notice was admitted, I think, a few minutes, may be 10 or 15 minutes, before 11

O'clock. And, as I said the other day, we do make efforts to inform the Ministers concerned that this would be coming.

Sometimes we are able to inform them and they have the facts ready and come before the House; sometimes we are not able to inform them because it is at short notice and, it may be, they do not have the facts and, therefore, they cannot come before the House. But, the matter has been raised. Any matter that is raised is on record and it is within the attention of the House. Therefore, I cannot blame the Home Minister for this because it is a short notice. But, I would like to say this that the allegations of misdeeds are very very serious. In the first place, it is an outrage against our women folk in the country and if all the facts mentioned by Shri Bosu are correct, they are inhuman, heinous—I do not know how to describe it; secondly, these things are alleged to have happened in a very very sensitive part of our country.

Yesterday, we had an occasion to discuss in a question about the trouble between Meghalaya and Assam. I had permitted half an hour for that because I thought that this House and the nation should pay a little more attention to what is happening in that part of our country. I did say and I did remark yesterday, that these may be straws before the tornado—I am not very good in English—and whatever that means, I say these may be straws before the tornado and not the wind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It may become tornado later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the country and the House should know what is happening in that area. We have read in the reports many times about the insurrection belt coming up in that area, affecting the areas in Assam, in Nagaland, in Bangladesh, in Burma—a link an insurrection belt that is coming up there. We have read in papers about certain alleged happenings the Mizo hills, about establishing a parallel Government even now, collecting taxes from people and granting receipts for them—I am here talking about the Mizo Hills—and the Chief Minister of Mizo Hills, I think, had gone on record, as it appeared from the papers—the Home Minister may confirm or deny it—that he expected big trouble in that area very soon. Things are not settled down in Nagaland. The President of the Ruling Party of Nagaland had gone on record, making certain accusations against the Officer of the Governor there for having put out inspired reports and all that sort of things. I come from that part of the country. I also know that this kind of dichotomy is there when some people, who come from other parts of India, when they go to that place, think that the people there are not really human beings and they can treat them in any manner they like. If I am to answer the question as to why these things happen in Nagaland, in Mizoram and all those areas, it is because of this kind of feeling that they feel, that people in other parts of India going there feel, that these people are not human beings and we can do a thing in any manner there and nobody would take notice of this sort of thing. Therefore, I would urge the Home Minister —I am happy, he is here now, he may not have the facts and I am not saying that what all Shri Bosu says are all facts, they may be true or may not be true, but, since the allegations have been made and since we are worried about this part of this country and, if they want that there should be a true national integration. I think the Government should take this matter very seriously—to make a thorough enquiry about this. If the facts are not true, then it must be stated that they are not true; if they are true, he should come before the House and say that unfortunately these things are true, and tell us what action has been taken against these particular officers. I think we should leave the matter there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A delegation of M.Ps should visit these areas.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, I was expecting you to give a ruling in order to remove my misgivings regarding the matter that arise out of the procedure I asked the Chair very respectively to regulate the discussion in so far as 377 is concerned. Do I take it that 377 can be used only for bringing in a matter and keeping it hanging fire, even for one day. The way you spoke this news going to that sensitive part of our country might itself create some serious situation. If am immediate answer from the Government is not forthcoming things become difficult. I therefore wanted you to give me and the House an understanding that when such delicate matters are raised under 377 they would be answered immediately. If they are kept hanging the entire purpose is lost.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As the Minister himself is here he might like to say something.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is not a question of this matter having been raised today on the floor of the House by the hon'ble Member Mr Bosu. This matter was first reported in the newspapers a few days back and yet the Government thought it fit to allow it go un-contradicted. Why should the Government be so insentive to press reports in matters like this?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badagara): Sir, you have better knowledge of the local conditions of the sensitive eastern region. But may I regretfully point out that the observations which have come from the Chair today, to my mind and to many on this side are rather unfrotunate, and also it is unoftrunate that rather wide-sweeping generalisations have been made from the Chair. I would like it to go on record. (*Interruptions*) A number of people from my State have gone to these areas and served there with distinction. They were immensely liked and praised by the local people. While we condemn this incident and want the Home Minister to take stringent action against these offenders and book them, may I add that your generalisations can be used by certain elements who are entirely hostile to this country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given certain expressions and I have also given certain directions, that the Home Minister may make a thorough enquiry into it and come before the House with whatever findings he has. As he is personally present, if he wants to say something he can do so or we close the matter here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I am not in a position to say anything more than what I have already said. I have taken your instructions and I will also go into the record. We shall make enquiries into the allegations made in this House and whatever is the result the House will be informed about that. A number of allegations have been made, but all of them are not correct.

In the press a number of allegations are made all of which are not correct. A statement made in the House is a different matter from newspaper reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Home Minister is fully in the know of things I have been tabling the call-attention-notice for the last seven days, a copy of which has been going to the Home Minister every time. He is the man who perpetually tells unmixed untruth in this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे एक बात कहना है। यह मामला आज उठा है ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह चीज पहले अखबारों में छप चुकी है। लेकिन आज जिस तरह

से यह मामला उठा है और आपने जो कुछ कहा है, उसमे यह धारणा देश में पैदा नही होनी चाहिये, कम से कम उस इलाके मे रहने वालो के मन में, कि बाकी देश में या यहा यह पार्लियामेट, अगर कुछ पुलिस अधिकारी या दूसरे अधिकारी उनके साथ कोई गडबड करते हैं, तो उस के बारे मे नोटिस लेने को तैयार नही है या कडाई करने को तैयार नही है। इस मामले मे मारी पार्लियामेट एक है, ऐसे मामले में कडी सजा होनी चाहिये। हम इसको पहले भी उठा सकते थे, लेकिन हम ने इस लिये नही उठाया कि यह मामला सरकार की नीति से सबधित नही है, कुछ लोगो ने गडबड की है और वे सजा के हकदार है। भविष्य मे ऐसी घटनाये हो, इस के बारे से विचार करना पडेगा। लेकिन पार्लियामेन्ट इस बारे मे कडी कार्यवाही करने की माग करती है। यह धारणा पैदा नही होनी चाहिये और मैं श्री उन्निकृष्णनन् से इस बात मे सहमत हू कि आपने जो कुछ कहा है उस मे से यह ध्वनि नही निकलनी चाहिये कि यह देश या यह पार्लियामेन्ट उस सेन्सिटिव एरिये के बारे मे जागरूक नही है। हम जागरूक है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनायें न हो और जो ऐसी घटनाये करते हैं उन्हे कडी से कडी सजा दी जानी चाहिए।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I myself feel unhappy over this, and we shall have a thorough inquiry and very strict action will be taken against any person found guilty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This has become a police raj to rape women and parade nude women among the public; it is a police raj. He is a fascist; this Government is fascist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee has given expression to the feelings of the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not agree. It is the Government which is responsible. Shri Vajpayee may say anything he likes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very happy with this statement that the Home Minister himself is very much agitated about it He has said that very strict action will be taken against the guilty individuals, and the fact that the House is agitated, I think, will be the best insurance to the people there that the country feels for them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about sending a delegation of MPs to visit that area?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not called for at this stage.

Under rule 377 there are two other notices, but when I called the Members concerned they were not there, any probably they were also victims of the same confusion. Now, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra.

(ii) INSECTS IN A BOTTLE OF LEMON

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I am grateful to you for having called me. I want to bring before the House one very sordid fact that is happening in the bottling companies which are selling cold drinks toour people, and particularly the Limca Co. Here is a Limaca bottle which contains insects, not one, but very large insects and middle-size and small ones. Probably, millions of our people, children and women and old people must have drunk it. I am bringing this fact to your notice so that you may kindly see that there is some inquiry into it I have also heard from other places that such types of bottles are available not only in Delhi but also in other parts of the country So, let there be an inquiry to find out what exactly is the condition in which these are prepared, whether the conditions are hygienic or unhygienic, so that there will not be a recurrence of the glucose incident or the oxygen incident I want to place this bottle on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only yesterday or the day before yesterday we discussed about the drug adultera-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tion which had cost the lives of so many of our countrymen. The adulteration of drugs and food has become so prevalent in the country that I think we should take this matter a little more seriously. Therefore, I feel that that bottle may be sent to the hon. Minister of Health....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Do not send it to Dr. Karan Singh. He will drink it:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him make a thorough inquiry into this If there are insects inside the Limca bottle, how many of our countrymen are drinking this adulterated stuff.

13 hrs.

Let them make an inquiry and then come before the House with the finding.

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan): Coca-cola also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the moment it is Limca.

(iii) I I T., KHARAGPUR

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention under Rule 377 to a serious condition that has been created in one of our premier Institutes of Technology, the I I. T. Kharagpur. It is strange that a genius has been found in the India Tobacco Co The Chairman of India, Tobacco Co has been made Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT. I do not know what technological knowledge he possesses.

AN HON. MEMBERS: He is a member of the Board of the Reserve Bank also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know whether he has an enginering degree or whether he has any experience of running any engineering institute.

The Kharagpur Technological Institute is a premier Institute of Technology imparting higher engineering education to our students. It was set up by Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. J. C Ghosh. This genius of the India Tobacco Co. immediately found two other geniuses in his company—or is it genii? I do not know English well enough. Another genius was immediately taken, a retired man, an executive officer on a salary of Rs. 1,800 as the Chief Personnel Adviser to the Chairman of the Board of Governors. In violation of all accepted procedure of giving appointment, without issuing an advertisement, without constituting any selection board, without even approval of the Visitor, the President of India, he appointed that gentleman.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is his name?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He appointed another gentleman of India Tobacco Co.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is his name?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first name is Shri A N. Haksar, the second is Shri A. M. Sharma and the third name is Shri Barua, as executive officer He is also a retired officer (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): He is a Bengali Barua!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The third man is also of the India Tobacco Co I do not know what type of technological knowledge he has developed He has been made the Supreme authority to go into the affairs of the Institute of Technology and suggest changes in policy matters and structural changes also in the whole administration of the IIT

There is a strange report that this gentleman, the Chairman of India Tobacco Co., invited the students/staff to a cocktail party in which he distributed drinks (hot) to the students also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What else do you distribute at a cocktail party?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: His whole business was directed against the present Director, Shri Basu, and the Registrar, Shri Sur. His whole plan is to drive them out. He has already written a letter to the Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan. I have sent that letter to you. This man is so much of an aspirant that not only is he satisfied with the Chairmanship of India Tobacco Co, and in becoming the Chairman of the Board of Directors of IIT, but he now wants to become the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Management by ousting Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee and another gentleman. He has written a letter to Prof. Nurul Hasan, a copy of which also I have given to you. I shall just read one setence from that letter written to Prof. Nurul Hasan:

> "As very kindly indicated, I would only be too willing to take up the responsibility of the Chairmanship of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Management at Barrackpore."

He is not satisfied with one Chairmanship and also another Chairmanship in the Indian Institute of Technology, but now he is aspiring to become the Chairman of the Institute of Management also. He has written a letter as if he is dictating things to the Minister of Education. He has suggested that there will be four Deanships and men of his choice will be there; perhaps they are men either from the Indian Tobacco Co., or any liquor company, I do not know.

Already there is a journalists' Association's resolution, a copy of which also I have given to you. That resolution strongly condemns this whole procedure. They have used the word "nefarious". I do not want to repeat that word. But they have been so much exercised over the whole matter. This is a game of intrigue; a game of collusion. The Institute of Technology is to be run by a man who has no technological knowledge whatsoever! If this is a thing which goes on, what will be the fate of this country? What will happen to this country if the Chairman of the Indian Tobacco Co., is to be in full charge of running a premier institute of technology, when the future of the country lies in technology, the future of our industries depends on technology and the future of science depends on technology?

Therefore I would request the Government through you, and the hon. Minister through you, to come out with a statement. I have given you the papers. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether eminent men like Dr. Triguna Sen or Dr. Gill of Chandigarh who have the knowledge and experience of running engineering institutes and of technology in this country, some such men, will be immediately asked,—whether their services will be requisitioned—to go fully into the whole affair of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur. Otherwise, an explosive situation may develop there. We cannot blame the students If those students are dissatisfied, other results may follow. A chaotic condition like strikes and other situations may develop which I do not want, it being a premier technological institute which will produce our future engineers and technologists.

Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to come out with a proper statement over the whole affair. The letters that have been written indicate that already certain things have happened leading to the appointment of this genius, Mr. A. N. Haksar! What are those things may also be brought to the notice of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These proceedings and the letter which was sent to me may be sent to the Minister concerned.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(iv) REPORTED PARADING BY POLICE IN BOMBAY OF A HARIJAN YOUTH AFTER BEING STRIPPED NAKED

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I have given notice under rule 377.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What is the basis on which you select the notices under rule 377? A Limca bottle was produced here. But we have given notices about the atrocities committed on a Harijan youth who was stripped naked and whose face was tarred by the police before they took him in procession to the police station in Bombay. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, kindly sit down. I have seen your notice. (*Interruption*) Order please. Now, my reaction to this was to admit your notice, but you have to understand that so many notices have been received and so we have to choose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): There is a Call Attention Notice also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. We have to choose. I am not bound to give reasons, but the fact is that so many times we have discussed the atrocities on Harijans not now but very often we have discussed them. I thought that other things had precedence. If you ask me why that bottlte of limca was allowed and why not this Harijan question, the Home Ministry demands are coming and we have also discussed this many times. One incident has happened in Bombay; where as the other thing is a food item which our people in general go, buy and drink; it affects countless number of people. I thought that this should be pinpointed and an enquiry should be made. Anyway, since you have referred to it, I will allow you to mention it; you may mention it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह आप का कहना ठीक है कि हरिजन बन्धुओं के प्रति अत्याचार की घटनायें देश के कई भागों में हो रही हैं, लगातार हो रही हैं। लेकिन यह घटना इस दृष्टि से अकेली है कि बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहर में जिसे मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटी कहा जाता है, वहां पुलिस एक हरिजन नौजवान को नंगा करके, उस का मुंह काला करके और सड़क पर जलूस के रूप में निकाले, पुलिस थाने ले जाए यह तो बड़ी संगीन घटना है। अभी तक जो भी अत्याचार की घटनायें हुई हैं वह ग्रामांचल क्षेत्रों में सीमित रही है। वहां पुलिस ने अनदेखी कर दी हो, या पुलिस कहीं उसमें शामिल हो गई हो यह बात अलग है लेकिन यह तो ऐसी घटना है जिस में पुलिस ने ही एक हरिजन नौजवान को नंगा करके सड़कों पर निकाला, मुंह काला कर के पुलिस थाने ले गई। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह घटना सारे देश में एक प्रतिक्रिया पैदा कर सकती है और मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर के सदन को अवगत करायें।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is a very serious thing. I do not want to repeat. The Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated as third class citizens, not even as second class citizens The Home Minitser should enquire I demand immediate suspension of the Assistant Police Inspector who was responsible for this horrible incident. The Home Minister should make a statement as early as possible.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I want to make one submission. This news has appeared in the Times of India. A Harijan youth named Kamble was stripped naked, and his face was tar-

red and he was taken in procession to the Worli police station last Thursday, to teach the Dalits in the BDD chawls a lesson. This is a serious matter. In the front page of the Times of India, there is this news also: "Poona: Four persons were arrested today for allegedly outraging the modesty of a 14-year-old Harijan girl in Karamoli village in Poona district last night. One of them is a primary school teacher." The entire House was concerned at what happened in Nagaland and Manipur and you also expressed your sentiments. These things will have a very bad effect. I would appeal to the Home Minister who is sleeping... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I am not sleeping.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Anything can be said here by anybody. He is overdoing it. He says that the Home Minister is sleeping here. Can anything like that be said here?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not proper We should be more courteous to each other.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He was out of his senses; that is why he says he is sleeping. Why should he say this in the morning? I can understand. if this has happened in the evening. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: May I assure hon. Mr. Stephen that I have got more regard for the Home Minister, than he has

SHRI C M STEPHEN: It is not a question of regard It is a question of healthy behaviour, how to talk and how remarks should be made on any matter. It is a matter of concern to others also. (*Interruptions*).

This shows, he is not concerned about this issue. He is concerned about something else.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I feel sorry if I had injured his feelings. But, the question is. I do expect that he will keep his eyes open The question is, he should make a statement and allay the fears in the minds of Harijans.

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13 16 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MAJOR POWER FAILURE IN THE NORTHERN REGION

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'Reported major power failure in the northern region of the country.'

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): Before I make the statement, may I briefly refer to some of the remarks that were made this morning, if you will allow me? Firstly you were good enough to observe that I am always very particular about my respect to the House and then you mentioned that it would be better if we listen to our loudspeakers in the rooms I may, on a point of information, mention that all of us do not have loudspeakers in our rooms. In fact, most of us do not have If, Sir, through your good offices. we could get loudspeakers in our rooms, it will greatly facilitate our work. Secondly, you were good enough to say that it would be good ,if we come early to Parliament House I was, in fact, here since 10 A M. this morning and I arrived here at about one minute to twelve Normally if questions had continued business would have been smooth.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

From my room, it takes about 4 minutes to come here. Even if I had loudspeaker in my room, I would not have known that the business had collapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It did not collapse. It went off at great speed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But, it ended before. Some of our rooms are very far away and even if I walk fast,—I am a fast walker in the Cabinet—it would take me normally 4 minutes to come here. The third point is as you yourself mentioned, I was in touch with the Punjab Government and till now, I was trying to get as many facts as I could. This is all I want to say.

A double-circuit 220 KV transmission line exists between Bhakra-Nangal and Delhi. This line normally carries about 300 MW of power of which 80 MW is available to Delhi, 20 MW to Punjab and the rest to Haryana and Chandigarh On the 16th April, 1974, at 0215 hours, one of the angle towers of this line fell as a result of two legs being cut near the ground level. According to the Punjab Government, this act of sabotage is suspected to be related to a strike by some of the employees of the Punjab State Electricity Board As a result of this Act .the power supply to Delhi, as well as to Haryana and Chandigarh, has been interrupted. It has been possible to make alternate arrangements for supplying some power to Haryana and Chandigarh from the Bhakra system through other transmission links which exist in the area and thus maintain supply to essential services The quantum of power supply is, however substantially less than the normal supply.

The supply of power as a consequence of the feeling of this line has been reduced only in the States of Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. In Delhi, the generation was 200 MW on 17th April 1974, since one set of 62.5 MW of the I.P. Station had been on forced outage due to super heater tube leakage since 14th April, 1974. In addition, a super-heater tube leakage on the 16th April afternoon has caused shut-down of the 100 MW unit of Badarpur station. The 62.5 MW set at the I.P. Station is expected to be commissioned today itself. The Badarpur station is also expected to come back to-day.

Delhi had to resort to load shedding as a result of the shortage of about 30—35 MW during normal times, and 60—65 MW at the peak load time. This was despite U.P. giving assistance of 20 MW to Delhi It is hoped that normal supplies will be restored to Delhi later in the afternoon today.

Haryana would receive some relief with the 62.5 MW set in the I.P. Station of Delhi and the Badarpur unit coming back. However, significant improvement will only take place when the 220 KV transmission line is restored. The situation in Chandigarh can only improve with the restoration of the 220 KV transmission line.

Senior engineers of the Bhakra Management Board. Haryana State Electricity Board and the Punjab State Electricity Board are at the site and the work is going on round the clock for erection of the angle tower after repairs and restoring the line It is expected that line would be energised on the 28th of April, 1974

While the feeling of the angle tower did not by itself affect power supply in Punjab, there have been reports of interference with a number of transmission lines in the State and their being put out of action through acts of sabotage resulting in disruption of power supply to agriculture and industry Water supply in some urban areas has also been affected.

The Punjab Government have taken all necessary steps for the protection of the transmission lines and substations against sabotage. Patrolling has been intensified and the cooperation of villagers has been enlisted to help in watching the safety of the power transmission system.

I am sure all sections of the House will join me in condemning these acts

of sabotage. Such antinational activities result in considerable dislocation of normal economic activity over large areas and cause unnecessary suffering to the common man.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमैंट को सुनकर हमारी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां अमरीका में बिजली का पर-कैपिटा कनजम्पशन 6,612, किलोवाट, कैनेडा में 8,111 किलोवाट, यूरोप के कन्ट्रीज में 2,500 किलोवाटऔर जापान में 2,377 किलोवाट है, वहां हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 72 किलोवाट है। हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी कम बिजली मिलने पर भी समय समय पर उसमें ब्रेक डाउन्ज होते हैं, लेकिन सैबोटेज ही उसका कारण नहीं है हां सैबोटेज उसका कारण हो सकता है। लेकिन इस तरह जनता की जिन्दगी के साथ जो खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है, उसके लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है ? समय समय पर बिजली का ब्रेकडाउन होने से जिन्दगी के सब काम काज रुक जाते हैं। इसके कारण फरीदाबाद में पचास हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं और जगह जगह नुकसान हो रहा है। दूसरे देशों में ऐसा कानून है कि बिजली का डिसरप्शन या ब्रेक डाउन होने पर कम्पेन्सेटरी सूट फाइल किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश में हालत यह है कि लाखों करोड़ों रुपये लगाने के बाद भी बिजली की सप्लाई बार बार बन्द हो जाती है सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ने कह दिया है कि हमने इंजीनियर्स को इस काम पर लगा दिया है। उसके लिए बड़ा धन्यवाद। उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

बदरपुर स्टेशन सिर्फ तीन महीने पहले लगाया गया था और उस के लिए मशीनें रांची से मंगाई गई थीं। क्या वजह है कि उस की ट्यूब इतनी जल्दी फेल हो गई ? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या सरकार यह चाहती है कि जनता सफर करती रहे और आवाज न उठाये ? फरीदाबाद से करोड़ों रुपये के सामान का, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग गुड्ज का, एक्सपोर्ट करना है, लेकिन बिजली न मिलने की वजह से वहां के कारखाने काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे विभिन्न राज्यों में स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्ज को 32 अरब रुपये का कर्ज दिया गया है, जिस का ब्याज 1974 में 4 अरब रुपये होता है। आज उन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज के चेयरमैन कौन हैं ? वे कोई टेक्नीशन नहीं हैं। दिल्ली में श्री शर्मा हैं। उन्होंने कौन सी बिजली की इंजीनियरिंग पास की है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I really do not see where the relevance is.

SHRI M C. DAGA: I am explaining how this position has come about. I am not confining myself to the failure at present. May be, it is not relevant to today's motion I am putting the question. Before that I am giving the background

सवाल यह है कि इन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज के चेयरमैन कोई टेक्नीशन क्यों नहीं बनाए जाते हैं। बदरपुर पावर प्लांट लगाये हुये अभी सिर्फ तीन महीने हुए हैं। उस के फेल होने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में किसी इंजीनियर के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया है ?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का क्या कारण था। वे लोग क्या चाहते हैं ? वे चाहते हैं कि उनको इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दिया जाये। वह क्यों नहीं दिया गया ? क्या मंत्री

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

महोदय ने उन लोगो को बुलाकर उनसे बात चीत की है । आज हरियाणा चडीगढ और पजाब मे बिजली की सप्लाई के बारे मे ब्रिलवाड किया जा रहा है । मै समझता हू कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट मे यह प्रोवीजन होना चाहिये कि बिजली की सप्लाई बन्द होने पर लोग हर्जाना वसूल कर सके ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· He should ask the question now

SHRI M C DAGA Even when a point is raised under rule 377, the member is given some time to explain the point For the Calling Attention a Member is given ten minutes I have not completed my question and I am being disturbed every one minute I should not be disturbed like that It is difficult to put a straight question

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are giving facts which have no relevance to this discussion

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak) Sir, you are not here to teach him Let him explain it in his own way

श्री मूल चन्द डागा जिन लोगो ने सैबोटेज किया है क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई केस रजिस्टर किये गये है ? ये घटनायें 16 और 17 तारीख को हुई और आज 18 तारीख हो गई है । क्या उन लोगो को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और इस बारे मे कोई एनक्वायरी की गई है ? आखिर यह सबोटेज करने वाले कौन लोग थे ? मालूम होता है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड मे काम करने वाले कुछ डिस्ट्रस्टिड आदमियो ने यह काम कराया है । इसका कारण क्या है ? 'ट्रिब्यून' मे कहा गया है

"According to a spokesman there was considerable resentment among the power employees and engineers against interference by the officials and bureaucrats in the working of the power house. These officials issued orders for the maintenance of the power house without any basic knowlegde of the work. They also prepared plans and designs without any consultation with the competent staff. Political patronage has made a mess of the working of most of the power houses"

आप अपने एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के अन्दर उन लोगो को चेयरमैन मुकरर करते हैं और यह टेक्निशियस और ब्यूरोक्रेटस का आपस का झगडा है । आप टेक्निशियस का क्यो नही मौका देते हैं ? इस का क्या कारण है ?

एक चीज मुझे यह बताइए कि दिल्ली मे एक साल मे कितनी बार ब्रेक डाउन हुए हैं ? कितनी बार बिजली गई और उससे कितना उत्पादन को नुक्सान हुआ ? मै एक साल का आकडा पूछ रहा हू दिल्ली का और हरयाना, चडीगढ और फरीदाबाद (**व्यवधान**) मैं दिल्ली की बात पूछता हू । आज भी दिल्ली के अन्दर 50 हजार किलोवाट बिजली आप अपने को हीट करने मे खर्च करते हैं और 1 लाख किलोवाट बिजली कूलर्स और एयर कडीशनस मे खर्च करते है ? जब आस्टरिटी की बात करते है तो क्या आप का इतनी बिजली एयर कडीशनिंग और हीटिंग पर खर्च करना जायज है ? क्या इतना आपको इस के लिये खर्च करना चाहिए और दूसरो का उत्पादन कम करना चाहिए ? यह आप ठीक समझते है ?

फिर आपके प्रिवेंटिंग मेजर्स क्या है ? जो आप खर्च करना चाहते है आप कृपा करके बताइए प्रिवेंटिंग मेजर्स क्या है । क्या आप बार बार उन लाइन्स की चैकिंग करते है ? नही, केवल पैसा खर्च होता है और आप का कही कोई चैक नही है । ट्रान्समीशन लाइन्स कितनी है ? 25 परसेंट है । उसके बारे मे क्या तरीका आप ने सोचा है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The questions that the hon. Member has raised are wide-ranging. I do not mind taking them one by one and answer them. It will take a bit of time.

The first point that he raised was about the Badarpur Power Station and how this affected the power situation in Delhi. As the House knows, the Badarpur power has been going to U.P. 100 MW power unit and, except that. at one stage 0.2 million units was going to Punjab and 0.2 million units to Haryana. But lately, only 0.2 million units is going to Haryana and the rest is going to U.P. This has not really affected the power situation either in Delhi or in Punjab, only to a very marginal extent in Haryana.

The other point that he mentioned was as to how many times there should be repeated break-downs in this three-months old plant This is a new plant and, because this is a new plant, there have been certain teething troubles also. I went into it in some detail with technical people The main reason is that the quality of coal supplied, the thermal value of it, has varied with the result that sometimes the temperature has been very high inside the furnace. This has led to the leakage to some of the super heater boiler tubes. All I can tell my hon friend is that while there were three break-downs in February and one in the beginning of March, this is the next break-down in the middle of April The frequency is, certainly, going dokn. But we are trying to see, that is, the local management and the engineers, that the temperature is properly controlled. To some extent they can do it As regards the variation in the quality of coal, it is difficult for them to control.

Another question that he raised was about the break-down in power supply in Delhi. Since I have been here in this Ministry, this is the first occasion when there has been a partial shedding of power: and all these months I do not recall any other occasion when there had been shedding of power.

The next question was about the hartal by the Punjab Electricity Board workers, whether we had called them here. The simple point is that they are the employees of the Punjab Government and they have to negotiate with the Punjab Government, and it is for the Punjab Government and themselves to settle this matter. We really do not come into this question except to the extent that there is a Wage Guidelines Committee which recommended certain interim relief, which was called at the Central level Except to that extent, the rest is really between the State Government and its employees Even the recommendations of this Committee are not mandatory. they are recommendatory by their very nature.

Then he asked whether cases had been registered or not. Cases have been registered by the Punjab Government and rightly so. About arrests, I have been informed that the Punjab Government has certain leads and in cooperation and coordination with the Haryana Government, is following up these leads and hopes to make certain arrests soon.

Then he asked why this sabotage took place. He has said that, perhaps, it is because the technicians do not get enough of an opportunity. I have great respect of Mr. Daga and I am surprised, I am amazed, that he should be asking for reasons for sabotage taking place It is an amazing statement. Instead of condemning outright, instead of condemning strongly, this kind of anti-national activity, to try to find even the remotest occasion for it by talking about technicians in this context is, I think, very very unfair to the people who have suffered because of this kind of sabotage. I would only say that. if there were enemy agents who had been sent into the country to disrupt our power lines, this is the kind of thing they would have done. Therefore, it is this kind

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of condemnation coming from this House which is needed at this time and not seeking justifications for this kind of sabotage.

As for priorities and rationing of power when it is in short supply, these are matters we have gone into; we have written to the States and we are reviewing this matter constantly so that we can curb unnecessary consumption of power when it is in short supply, and we give to those industries which are priority industries priority treatment in the supply of power.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): It is very gratifying to note from the statement of the hon. Minister that Government has taken very urgent steps to rectify the mistake in Badarpur power station and the sabotage and xing of the tower between Bhakra-Nangal and Haryana It is very distressing to find that, when the country is passing through serious shortages, there are people in this country who indulge in sabotage and disrupt the life of peace-loving citizens of this country The power shortage not only disrupts industry but even the normal life of people is disrupted. Power failures have become a routine; we find that there have been power failures all over the country; not only in the northern region, in Gujarat Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, since the last two or three years, there have been many occasions of power failures which have caused losses to the extent of crores of rupees to industry and agriculture also. From that point of view, it is very necessary to see that there are no power failures and the working is very efficient. I do not know whether these regional grids: five regional grids, have been formed and the Regional Electricity Boards have been set up. I do not know whether the functioning of these Boards is efficient and whether there is any co-ordination between these Boards.

I would like to pose some four questions to the Minister and I would like to know specific answers.

My first question is: is it because the inefficient and unsatisfactory functioning of the Northern Region Electricity Board that has caused all these failures and shortages in power supply?

(2) Will the Minister explain whether labour involvement in generating power and distribution centres will be considered by the Government? Just how he said that there was a sabotage and they have resorted to sabotage at various places not only on towers but also on transmission lines. If labour is dissatisfied, these things are bound to happen and there are people to encourage these pepole to take to sabotage and create disruption in th entire country. I would like to know whether the Government will think of formulating a general policy of involvement of labour in all these power plants, both in the generation and distribution centres.

(3) What will be the long-term and short-term measures to alleviate this recurring problem of power shortages and power failures?

(4) How is the Minister going to consider, to reduce the transmission loss of 18 per cent? Does he intend to take to decentralised small power houses which will have lesser length of cables and which will minimise the transmission loss

With these few words I would like to know what steps the Government are intending to take

SHRI K C PANT: There was power shortage in various parts of the country upto June last year. Then with the monsoon coming, the situation materially improved except in certain areas and two of the important areas were UP where the Rihand dam did not get the water expected and Sharavati where also water did not collect sufficiently in the enclosed lake. This was the position in June or July 1973 and gradually then over the year we found that after the month of November roughly, the situation started getting more serious in many areas in

the country and with the irrigation demands for Rabi the situation became quite critical in two of the areas although in some of the other States the position was comfortable or there was a marginal surplus. So, the picture is different in different parts of the country and I have indicated the position that is likely to prevail in the different States. Elsewhere I have done it on another occasion giving the names of States which are likely to be in a comfortable position and those States which are likely to be short of power.

As far as the regional grids are concerned, there are five regions. The Southern Grid is functioning fairly well. In the north, I would not agree that the shortage has been caused by malfunctioning of the regional grid because, as a matter of fact, wherever shortages have taken place, those States themselves have helped to a very large extent by transmitting power to their neighbouring States... (Interruptions) There is co-ordination between the State Electricity Boards and the Centre It is not a question of formal co-ordination only, but there is actual, practical co-ordination and we have found that wherever there was some difficulty, we have called the other States and they have talked to each other. The important thing is that there has been a willingness to help and this willingness to help has been reflected sometimes in States even curtailing some of their requirements to help the neighbouring State. For instance, UP gave something to Delhi yesterday. This has been going on for the last few months and all the States have been co-operating with each other in this matter. So, I have no complaint at all on that account

About the short-term and long-term measures, long-term, of course, we are trying to see that the Fifth Plan targets are achieved and we are making arrangements and we are gearing ourselves to see that this is done of course, with the co-operation of the States because States do actually put up most of the projects. There are various steps which we are taking all of which will take a pretty long time to be outlined here. That is the long term perspective. As for the short term perspective, we are trying to advance to the extent possible completion of the projects, to make use of the capacity already established, etc. and this is the best way and the only way, I think, to quickly increase the availability of power. With regard to the other point mentioned regarding transmission losses, I may submit, the Rural Electrification Corporation has taken up certain schemes to improve matters to cut down transmission losses and I think there are about 22 schemes. Some of them involve installation of capacitors, more of substations and so on. Industry and agriculture have also to cooperate in this matter and we do discuss with States and see what should be done. I myself have had several discussion with industrialists who have come to see me to see that we set up more capacitors, we try to cut down transmission losses and so on and this has met with some response, I should say. Regarding the question of labour involvement, as a matter of principle also, we are sympathetic towards labour and we are wishing to have labour involvement and that is always attempted in the public sector. It is difficult to answer the other question which he raised He said, if the labour is dissatisfied sabotage will take place. I am really surprise.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: There are people who are encouraging the labour to take to sabotage. That is what I said

SHRI K C PANT. What I like is a categorical, unqualified, strong condemnation by the House of sabotage activities If there is any attempt to make a scapegoat of anybody or to offer some explanation, I think that is a misplaced attempt and we should condemn such activities. We are always for legitimate trade union activities to be encouraged. But among trade unionists themselves, I

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am quite certain, they themselves rightly condemn and come out strongly against such kinds of sabotage activities... This condemnation would have a healthy effect.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): It is most unfortunate that some of them are not coming out with such a kind of attitude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We do not support sabotage; we are against it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We have to isolate the saboteurs; we are not interested in allowing the saboteurs to escape beneath a cloak of trade union activity and all that. I don't think anybody in this House or any trade union leader would be interested in providing any cloak of trade union activity to any saboteurs. All of us have to see to it that they are isolated, they are dealt with severely, sternly, and punished and also we have to see that a necessary climate is created in this country whereby everybody knows that no one in this country would allow this kind of a thing to happen. And if it does happen, any person who indulges in such things, who is guilty of it, will be regarded as the enemy of the people. Therefore, Sir, this is the kind of a climate which we have to create.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश में पिछले दिनो बिजली की कमी काफ़ी रही है और मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अब वे उसका हल धीरे धीरे निकालते जा रहे है। यह सब लोग चाहते हैं कि बिजली की कमी की पूर्ति हो, लेकिन आज हम विचार कर रहे है कि पंजाब स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के 30 हजार कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की वजह से पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चण्डीगढ और साथ ही दिल्ली में जो बिजली की कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है उस कठिनाई को कैसे दूर किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी ने लगभग सवा दो पृष्ठ का बायान दिया है उस में एक शब्द हड़ताल के बारे में कहा गया है और सैब्टाज, तोड़-फोड़ का जिक्र भी किया गया है। तोड़-फोड़ का समर्थन हम कभी नहीं करते है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि तोड़-फोड़ के शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर के उसकी आड में आपने 30 हजार एम्प्लाईज पर चोट करने की कोशिश की है। काश! आप चोर बजारियों, मुनाफाखोरों और देश से जो जनतंत्र को मिटाने का सपना देख रहे है उन के खिलाफ भी इसी तरह से बोलते और कहते यह सारे लोग देश द्रोह का काम कर रहे हैं, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती। लेकिन आप ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। जब भी मजदूरों की बात आयेगी सरकार देश द्रोह का पाठ पढ़ाने लगती है। अभी आपने पता नहीं लगाया कि किसने तोड़-फोड़ की, पर आपने झट से तमाम मजदूरों को इस डंडे से पीटने की कोशिश की और जनता को आपने उन के खिलाफ खडा करने की कोशिश की जिस प्रयास का समर्थन कोई भी नहीं कर सकता और मै तो इस प्रयास की निन्दा ही कर सकता हूं। आखिर हड़ताल हुई क्यों? आप जानते हैं कि 9 जनवरी को भी इसी साल हड़ताल हुई थी, कामयाब हड़ताल हुई थी और उस समय समझौते के बाद मसला हल हो गया था। लेकिन उस के बाद क्या हुआ? पजाब राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड ने एक दिन की उनकी तनख्वाह काट ली और 10 हजार वर्क चार्ज मजदूरो को छंटनी की नोटिस दी। इतना ही नही, उन के बहुत से नेताओं के ट्रान्सफर कर दिए तथा उन्हे तरह तरह की और सजायें भी देने लगे। आपकी यह भी कोशिश होने लगी कि जो पंजाब स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड एम्प्लाईज फेडरेशन है, जिस के लीडर श्री केवल सिंह हैं, उन के खिलाफ आपने दलाल यूनियन खड़ी करने की कोशिश की ताकि मजदूरों में फूट

पड़ जाये या जो आप चाहते हैं, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चाहता है पंजाब का, वह मनमानी करें और मजदूरों की दमन की चक्की में पीस डालें । लेकिन मजदूर इससे डरने वाले नहीं थे । उन्होंने फिर 11 मार्च को अपना आन्दोलन शुरू किया, एक महीने की नोटिस दी राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड को, 30 हजार एम्प्लाईज ने एक साथ इस में भाग लिया भूख हड़ताल की और कहा कि आप नहीं मानेंगे तो हम आगे हड़तालें करेंगे । उस के बाद हड़ताल हुई ।

मंत्री जी ने ठीक कहा कि एलेक्ट्रिसिटी वेज गाइडलाइन्स कमेटी बनी थी, उस ने रेकमेंड किया 30 रुपया इन्टेरिम रिलीफ देने के लिए तमाम देश के बिजली मजदूरों को लेकिन 11 राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को यह 30 रुपए की इन्टेरिम रिलीफ, अन्तरिम सहायता 1-10-1973 से देना शुरू किया और पंजाब राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड ने अभी तक नहीं दिया । इतना ही नहीं, उन की मांग है कि उन्हें 20 फीसदी बोनस दिया जाये और जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उन में से ही 50 फीसदी कर्मचारियों को प्रमोशन दिया जाये । उन तमाम सवालों पर मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा । उन्होंने केवल स्ट्राइक की बात कही कि स्ट्राइक हो गई, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो उन की मांगें हैं क्या उनको क्या आप उचित समझते है, अनुचित समझते हैं ? कोई बात तो आप को कहनी चाहिये और जो एलेक्ट्रीसिटी वेज गाईड लाईनस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है 30 रुपया अन्तरिम सहायता देने के लिए उस के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है ? इन तमाम बातों पर आपने कुछ भी कहने की कोशिश नहीं की है । आपने स्ट्राइक काजिक किया तो आपके लिए लाजिम था कि यह भी कहते कि स्ट्राइक इन कारणों से हुई । तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हड़ताल क्यों हुई और उन की मांगों के बारे में आप को क्या कहना है ? क्या इतना ही कह कर आपका कर्त्तव्य समाप्त हो जाता है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का यह मसला है ? बिजली का सवाल पूरे देश का सवाल है, आपसे भी किसी न किसी रूप में सम्बन्धित है, जैसा आप समझ रहे है तो फिर जो झगड़े के सवाल है उन मुद्दों के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ? आप समझौता करने के लिए पंजाब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को सलाह देना चाहते है या नहीं । इन तमाम बातों पर हम जानना चाहेंगे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाहियां की गई है, उन के तबादले किए गए, दूसरे तरीके से उन्हें जो परेशान किया गया उन के बारे में आपका क्या कहना है तभी कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है । केवल देशद्रोही कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं तोड़-फोड़ का समर्थन नहीं करता लेकिन यह कहकर उन्हें दबाने की कोशिश करे तो ठीक नहीं है ।

आखिरी बात यह है । कि आपने बयान दिया है, अखबारों में यह बात निकली है कि हड़ताल की वजह से बिजली की कमी है लेकिन ऐसेंशियल सर्विसेज को आप बिजली मोहैया करते है । तो मैं इस के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि हास्पिटल्स और नर्सिंग होम देश के कोने कोने में फैले हुए है और जहां हड़ताल चल रही है —पंजाब, हरयाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़— वहां पर भी हस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम्स हैं, उन को आवश्यक सेवा मानकर वहां किसी भी स्थिति में बराबर बिजली मिलती रहे इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है, क्या इस के बारे में आप रोशनी डालेंगे?

SHRI K C PANT: Sir, I would be very happy if Shastriji could persuade those who are going on strike to spare

[Shri K. C. Pant.]

hospitals and nursing homes for which he naturally has some sympathy. I think these essential services should be spared under any circumstances. If he could exercise his good offices in the matter that would certainly help the Punjab Government.

I have already briefly mentioned the reason for the strike. I said the Guidelines Committee had recommended interim relief of Rs. 30/-. Some of the State have given this interim relief while some others have not given it. I met the other day Haryana Chief Minister and asked him about it. He told me that he had given Rs. 30/- to his employees only a short while ago and as such, he could not give them another Rs. 30/-. This is a matter which each State has to consider in the light of its wage structure in the State. I have not talked to all the States but with a few States I talked to each one of them looked on this question from the point of view of their own wage structure within the State for all categories of employees.

श्रीरामावतार शास्त्री: दस हजार मजदूरों के रेटेचमेन्ट का सवाल बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

14 hrs.

SHRI K C. PANT: The Punjab Government has taken certain steps and has tried to deal with this They are the best to deal with this matter. They did not seek our advice. We are not required to advise the State Government in this matter. It is a matter between them and their employees. This is a matter which they will have to deal with. Shastriji said that I should invite them to find some way out. Reasonableness should be on the part of all. I am sure that he would agree that reasonableness can be hoped from all if they are advised properly. His advice probably is likely to count in certain quarters more than mine. Whether they are traders or they are certain political elements or whether it be anybody else, anyone indulging in activities of sabotage of this kind has to be condemned. The maximum which Shri Shastriji was prepared to go to was that he would not support the sabotage. He only said *'Ham samarthan nahin karenge'*. As I said earlier, I had hoped that he would come out in strong condemnation of sabotage and that he would condemn those who had indulged in this sabotage. I would expect nothing less from him. After all. he is a very senior Member here and we all look up to him. Here is a case when strong voice from him will do a lot of good, and even after I sit down, I expect him to get up and say that he condemns anybody who has indulged in this sabotage. This is the kind of thing which will have a heavy impact and not just saying that he does not support sabotage. I would never dream of accusing Shastriji of supporting sabotage. But I would expect him to condemn it, and this is the minimum that is required in this situation He should not twist it to say that I am using sabotage as a weapon against the workers. I am not; I want to isolate the saboteurs. He should not accuse the workers...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who are the saboteurs?

SHRI K. C PANT: I am only trying to isolate the saboteurs. He has tried to confuse the issue so that all workers are condemned for sabotage. I would request him not to condemn all the workers. He should condemn only the saboteurs but condemn them strongly. I have great faith in the workers of this country, and I have great faith that they will see through any attempt which is made to confuse them, and any attempt to mix up the saboteurs and the workers so that the saboteurs cannot be isolated is bound to fail.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who are those saboteurs? He did not mention their names. This way he wants to condemn the entire working class of 30 000.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक बयान मशहूर है कि बादू वह जो सर चढ़ कर बोले। हमारे मंत्री

महोदय ने काल अ शन का जो अमली मुद्दा था उस को बड़ी होशियारी से दूसरा पहलू देने की कोशिश की ।

He has begun to appeal to the better sentiments of the Members of the House.

यह ठीक है कि यह सैबोटाज का केस हो सकता है । उन को कौन कडेम नही करता । मेम्बर्स को अपील करना है और उन का कोऑपरेशन तलाश करना यह तो सरकार अपनी कमजोरियो को छिपाने के लिये हमेशा करती रही है ऐसीबाई ढढती रही है और सारा दोष दूसरे पर ढकेलती है । समझ मे नही आता कि माननीय मतराल जी को यह बात टच करती है कि नही ।

आप कहते है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन चाहिये । आज हरयाणा और पजाब के अन्दर केवल इडस्ट्रीज का ही नही बल्कि एग्रीकल्चर का भी भट्ठा आप बैठाने जा रहे है । तीन चार महीने मे रोजाना फरीदाबाद और सोनीपत मे जहा जहा इडस्ट्रीज है उन का बिल्कुल ही सफाया हो गया है । इतना नुकसान पावर की कमी से हो रहा है कि उद्योगपति वहा से भाग रहे है । जहा हरियाणा एग्रीकल्चर मे सरप्लसस्टेट है उस के अन्दर भी एग्रीकल्चर को बड़ा धक्का लगा है । देश के अन्दर पावर और ऐनर्जी की क्या कमी है मै नही समझ पाया । मेरी समझ म पावर और ऐनर्जी की हमारी समझ मे कमी है । आप इस को ठीक करने मे असमर्थ हैं । दादू साहब का दोहा मुझे याद आ रहा है

दादू दुनिया बावरी पत्थर पूजे ऊन,
अपन मौता मर गये, उन ग मारे पून ।

इस को हल नही कर सके आज तक । एक ही बात पर चलते हैं कि सैबोटाज है । आप हम से कडम करवा ले, हम सैबोटाज को कडम करते है । लेकिन इस ब्रेकडाउन और शट डाउन का आज तक कोई हल तलाश करने की आपने कोशिश की ? जो कर्मचारी रोजाना हडताल पर जाते है ऐसा क्यो होता है आप ने कभी सोचा । उन को डिसिप्लाइजेशन पीनल ऐक्शन की धमकिया देने से फिजिकल फोर्स से यह समस्या हल नही होने वाली है । हरियाणा का चीफ मिनिस्टर कहता है कि इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियो को मारो पीटो और कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज नही की जाएगी क्या यह लालेसनैंग को प्रीच करना नही है। आपिन मीटिंग मे इन चीजो से काम चलेगा जहा पर कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक्स पर जाते है उन के साथ बैठ कर निगोशियेशस करना पडता है उनकी डिमान्ड्स को सोचना पडता है तब समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है, न कि मारने पीटने से मैं कहता हू कि अगर कुछ आदमियो को मारा जाएगा, आदमीयो की टाग टूटती है तो लोग बिजली के टावर्स की टाग तोड दो जैसा कि आज अखबार मे आया है।

आप सैबोटियर्स को गोली मार सकते है। लेकिन हम तो यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो इतना नुकसान हो रहा है क्या उसके बारे म आप ने सोचा कि ऐसा क्यो हो रहा है ? जो पावर कट्स से, शट डाउन से ब्रेक डाउन से उद्योगो का और एग्रीकल्चर का नुकसान हो रहा है क्या आपने उसको असेस करने की कोशिश की है ? एम्पलाइज की डिमान्ड्स क्या है। उस के क्या फाइनयिल इनवोलवेशनस है क्या आपने इस को देखा है ? मै समझता हू कि अगर कर्मचारियो को थोड़ा बहुत देकर उन को सटिसफाइड कर दे तो बहुत नुकसान आपके आप खत्म हो जायेंगे ।

फारा की कमी से आज पूरा उत्तर भारत फसा हुआ है । यू० पी० की बायत अखबारो मे आ रहा है कि वहा पावर क्राइसिस होने की वजह से 10,000 कर्मचारी अनएम्प्लायमेंट फेस कर रहे हैं । यहा भी आप 10,000 को हटाना चाहते है ।

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

राजस्थान के अन्दर भी एक दफा स्ट्राइक हुई, मैंने एक दफा कहा था कि आप पूरे भारतवर्ष में इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को यूनिफार्म पै स्केल्स कर दीजिये। एक सुझाव मेरा और है कि एक तरफ स्टेट्स पावर को डील करते हैं और एक तरफ केन्द्र में आप की सेन्ट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं और इतनी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं कि उन में आपस में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं हैं इस प्रोबलम को डील करने में। इसलिये इस की सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये यह स्टेट्स के बस की बात नहीं है। एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री होने से आप पर्सपेक्टिव में पावर क्राइसिस का हल जल्दी से निकाल सकेंगे।

साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज जो शट डाउन्स और ब्रेक डाउन्स होते हैं उस का कोई स्टैंडन्स बाई अरेन्जमेंट आप ने आज तक किया है या नहीं? एक तो पंजाब के अन्दर टांग टूट गई, तो दिल्ली की आंख फूट गई, बदरपुर और आई० पी० स्टेशन की यूनिट खराब है।

मैंने सुना है कि यू० पी० में प्राईवेट एन्टरप्रेनर्ज को इलैक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोडयूस करने की इजाजत दी गई है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में सीरियसली थिंक ओवर करें, वह स्टेट्स को इस बात के लिये फ्री कर दे कि वे प्राईवेट सैक्टर में बिजली प्रोडयूज करने की इजाजत दे दें ताकि देश में बिजली की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकें और राजाना के इस के नुक्सान को बन्द किया जा सके।

आखिर में मैं यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि हकूमत एम्पलाइज के साथ बैठ कर नेगोशिएशन्ज करे, उनको पीनलाइज या विक्टिमाइज न करे, उन के खिलाफ फ्रिंजीकल फोर्स इस्तेमाल न करे उन के खिलाफ जो ग़लत कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं उनसे बाज आये और इस मसले को ठीक ढंग से हल करने की कोशिश करे। मैं समझता हूं कि इसी में देश का भला है, सरकार का भी भला है और एग्रीकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर का भी भला है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I was not making the point that the power situation was easy. I know it is difficult, and we have often discussed it in the House. So, there was no question of finding an alibi for that. The only point was that once the power situation is known to be so difficult and the agriculturists and workers are both dependent on power today to a much larger extent than previously—even agriculture is very much more dependent on power —acts of sabotage of this kind are. as I said, anti-national and anti-people. That was the point I was making. *terruptions*).

I am surprise that some Members feel uncomfortable when I talk of condemning sabotage. Why should they feel uncomfortable and this kind of discomfort? It does not display a very healthy attitude towards sabotage.

Sir, I know and agree with Mr. Malik that there has been difficulty in Haryana, both in industry and agriculture, because of want of power.

AN HON. MEMBER: Punjab?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Also in Punjab. But what I was saying was that—whether it is Punjab or Haryana or Uttar Pradesh to which Shri Malik referred—we have tried in the last few months, and all the States had tried to co-operate in trying to help each other. Therefore we have been able to minimise the distress to the extent possible. This two-way traffic of power has, I think, definitely helped the situation. I admit that the situation is difficult. It is not difficult in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kachmir to which my friend referred There it is easy. In Rajasthan it is easy. at least much easier than in the other States. But it is difficult in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, in that order.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : (पटियाला) राजस्थान सरप्लस है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Rajasthan is marginally surplus. I have gone into the reasons for the breakdown. I do not want to repeat them. So far as the ligitimate trade union activities are concerned, and strikes are concerned, the need for negotiation is there. There cannot be two opinions on it, and this is a matter between the State Governments and their employees in this case (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: During Dr. K. L. Rao's time, a meeting of representatives of employees all over India was called. I mentioned that those decisions should be implemented. You can do it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You were not here when I went into the background of the agitation and explained exactly how the guidelines committee had recommended an iterim relief and how some of the States have implemented it and some have not implemented it and the State Chief Ministers have given a reply I have gone into it; he was not there at that time.

About the question of having a new Ministry at the Centre, it is far beyond this question But if the suggestion is that there should be no Power Ministry in the States and only the Centre should deal with the question of power, that is a wide-ranging suggestion. But if that is the suggestion, I would like to take note of it at any rate I do not know whether he has consulted Shri Vajpayee for making that suggestion.

It would be far-reaching in its implications. So far as stand by arrangements in the case of breakdowns are concerned, I would assure him that the best standby arrangement is to have stronger grids within the regions so that one power station or one State can help the other in the case of break-downs which to take place from time to time.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): The Minister's statement unfortunately has not touched the real problem. Strikes and breakdowns in power are becoming a daily feature. Punjab is the wrost. The present trouble started from Punjab. Agriculture, industry and all essential services and the normal life of the people had been disrupted. This is the third day of the strike. Hon. Minister has not mentioned but even Himachal Pradesh has been affected just like Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh.

But the strangest feature of the whole thing is that Punjab has benefited at the cost of Haryana because of the falling of this tower and the transmission lines and because of the strike. There seems to be a clever scheme even in the madness of the strikers to fell this tower with a view to benefit Punjab at the cost of other States. Would the Minister throw some light on this?

श्री सतपाल कपूर आनरेबल मेम्बर ने इस पर कोई रोशनी नहीं डाली है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह राव मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर रोशनी डालें कि पंजाब को क्यों बेनिफिट हो रहा है ।।

Haryana was already short of power to the extent of 40 per cent of its needs. It was consuming 21 lakh units less daily and with the present breakdown for the last few days Haryana is drawing only 22 lakh units as against an allocation of 31 lakh units whereas Punjab has been drawing during these days 45 lakh units every day as against its share of 37 units.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आनरेबल मेम्बर मालूम नहीं ये फिगर्ज कहां से लाये हैं । शायद अपने घर रेवाड़ी से लाये हैं।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Are you the Minister? You do not even know that the Punjab Electricity Board is situated in Patiala. Punjab engineers are looking after the trans-

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

mission lines which all pass through Punjab tarritory. They are also looking after the power houses and also holding important positions in the Bhakra management board. If that is the case, would it not be right to prevent this continuing loss to Haryana to have separate lines for Haryana to be looked after by Haryana staff inside Punjab territory so that Haryana does not suffer indefinitely. I think the real problem is the inefficiency of the electricity boards; and the wrost of it all seems to be the Punjab State Electricitv Board. Does the hon Minister know that the Chairman of the Punjab Electricity Board is an engineer who has the worst record of service? Before him, there was an engineer He was shunthim. Hhis house was raided and there were agitations amongst engineers on that account Would the hon Minister tell us whether he ever cared to go into this thing or whether it was because Punjab Government wanted to bring in somebody who could be depended upon more to collect money for the politicians there, that this new Chairman was brought in? I know some of the Members also in the Punjab State Electricity Board One of them is an ex-clerk of the Congres Committee of Punjab He knows nothing about elecrticity It is this political patronage which is responsible for the mess in Electricity Board. Is there any screening of the record of Chairman and Members before appointment? *(Interruptions)*. cord of service?

He knows about political power, but not electric power. All these things require a through proble I think it was an unfortunate decision, when Government of India decided to set up these electricity boards. I was Irrigation and Power Minister in those days and resisted the formation of a Board in Punjab But the Government of India forced us to fix up a retiring I.C.S. Officer as Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, put your question.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: All these are questions. I hope you will allow me These power boards have become denss of corruption. That is why, they have no control over the staff There are strikes every day. I would like to know, whether there is any scheme for having territorial army units, to take over from the electricity staff in times of emergency when they decide to go on an indefinite strike instigated by my friend sitting on the right side, holding the society to ransom? At this time of grave economic crisis, which the country is facing, it is really most criminal for essential srevices to be disrupted on account of strikes by organised labour The hon. Minister wants our help in condemning acts of sabotage But, what has the Minister and his Government in Punjab done about it? They have not been able to apprehend the people responsible for this sabotage Was it a difficult task? It can only be the technical persons who could have done it and also the officials belonging to that area What would he say about it? Has he found out anythig for the Punjab Government? I would suggest that all these electricity board staff should be brought under Army Act by making them join the Territorial Army so that this trouble stops. Now, I would like to make one point in regard to stand-by arrangements

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: My point is different, if you could kindly listen and bear with me There were a large number of private electricity supply companies, in towns, when these electricity boards came into existence They were all nationalised. Hydropower was supplied in these northern States May I know, what has hap-

pened to these thermal plants which these electricity supply companies had? Can't they be used in an emergency? Are they being maintained properly? I would also like to know, whether he ever cared to know, what was the total energy being produced in the towns, where these electricity companies were working? Can the same amount of electricity by now generated by these plants or can those compaines be revived in the towns, for commercial and household purposes, would he consider giving licences again to the private companies, when there is so much shortage of power in the country?

One more point, Sir. There is a talk that we should not support acts of sabotage and strikes. If only the Minister would consider not giving undue protection to the electricity board staff, everything will be all right. They get the protection of law because they are treated as Government servants. Nobody can lay his hands on them, whereas, this is purely a commercial undertaking. They make money. They are all corrupt completely. A poor agriculturist is being asked to pay illegal gratification. If he does not pay his power is cut off Nobody can stop it.

They should not be given this protection of law. People should be able to sue them and deal with them whenever they try to pulldown towers. Then there will be less trouble.

SHRI K. C. PANT: On a point of factual information, H.P. has not been affected. It is a fact that Punjab has got a little extra power because of the line being disrupted at that point, but this is only incidental. Once the line is restored, this power will again be distributed in the normal fashion between Punjab and Haryana. It would be very unfair to accuse any responsible authority in any State of either complicity or indulgence or carelessness in regard to this kind of act. It is not the case here at all. Punjab is very anxious to bring the guilty to book.

The hon. member asked if I had spoken to the Punjab Government. Actually I have spoken to the Punjab Chief Minister thrice yesterday. At my request, the Chairman of the Bhakra Management Board who was in Delhi yesterday went straight to the spot and work is going on round the clock to restore the line. I would like to congratulate the workers and engineers in Badarpur and Indraprastha on the excellent work they are doing and the speed which they are bringing back these units into production. A magnificent job is being done and I think the House should give them a word of thanks.

The powerhouses as well as the 220 KV line in Punjab and Haryana are manned by the Bhakra Management Board who have engineers both from Punjab and Haryana. There again it would not be fair to accuse the Punjab Government in any manner whatsoever.

So far as the action taken by the Punjab Government to apprehend those who have been responsible for this act of sabotage is concerned, I have already said that the IG of Police has informed us that they have certain clues and leads which they are following up and they are hopeful of making some arrests. Beyond that, I cannot say anything now. I would like to remind him that this took place at 2 o'clock in the morning and therefore, it is posible in such cases for odd accidents to happen in certain places. I agree with him that vigilance has to be exercised by the people in general. I am sure people in general are very anxious today that they get the power. Whether he is a farmer or worker, everybody has come to realise the value of power. They know every KW counts for production and for their daily needs. I am sure the

[Shri K. C. Pant.]

cooperation of the people will be forthcoming in full measure. Ultimately it is this co-operation on which all of us depend to see that the right climate is created and there is vigilance on the ground to avoid this kind of thing happening again. I do not know the capacity of thermal plants of private licensees which have been taken over, but I shall find out. If it is likely to help the situation, I shall certainly try to get these plants started again, not perhaps by the licensees, because that is not our policy, but the Government can step in and start these projects. I shall find out the position with regard to this.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I wanted to know whether the records of these engineers are screened by some authority at the Centre before they are appointed in high positions like Chairman.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस के लिये 377 मे भी नाम दिया था और कालइटेन्यान मे भी नाम दिया था । मैं सिफ इतना कहना चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर दोबारा पजाब गवर्नमेन्ट के साथ बात करे ।

14.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1974-75 Contd.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma will continue his speech. He should be brief because he has already taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Sir, I will conclude within five minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have stated that the debate on the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals may be continued. Under rule 340, at any time after the motion has been made, a member can move that the debate on the motion be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You can rule it out after you hear me. While we are discussing the price hike on petrol, in the city there is a strike by the taxi-drivers.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say this is abuse of the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request the hon. Minister to make some statement on this

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with debate.

14.33 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI *in the Chair*]

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, मैं कल निवेदन कर रहा था कि राजस्थान मे खाद का कारखाना लगाये जाने का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं, बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स है, उन को प्रिफरेंस दिया जाय और उस नीति के अनुरूप राजस्थान का सीकर जिला एक रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, उस जिले के सलादीपुरा क्षेत्र मे पाइराइट बहुत तादाद मे उपलब्ध है । इस लिये मै कहना चाहूगा कि न्यायसंगत यह है कि सलादीपुरा में यह कारखाना लगाया जाय । मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब फिर री लगाने की बात चल रही थी उस वक्त राजस्थान के जयपुर डिवीजन के सवाई

माधोपुर को इस रिफाइनरी के लिये चुना जाना था, लेकिन बाद मे वह रिफाइनरी मथुरा में चली गई । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहुंगा---रिफाइनरी न सही, लेकिन कम से कम खाद का कारखाना तो इस जिले को दिया जाय जिस से उस क्षेत्र का कुछ लाभ हो सके ।

अब मे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक सिरियस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूगा। राजस्थान से बीकानेर जोधपुर मे जिप्सम बहुत बडी तादाद में मिलता है। यह जिप्सम सिन्दरी के कारखाने के लिए खाद बनाने के काम मे आता है। आप की फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया राजस्थान सरकार के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट किया, उस मे बीकानेर की खानों को, जिन मे जिप्सम मिलता है, एक्स-क्लूड कर दिया । मैं उस के इतिहास मे नही जाना चाहता , लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हू कि इस बीकानेर जिप्सम के मालिक एक मि० दत्ता है जो बडे असरदार आदमी हैं। इस फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के कुछ बडे अधिकारियो से उन के सम्बन्ध है जिस की वजह से बहुत बडा पैसा व इस जिप्सम से बनाने रहे । इस लिये इस सारे मामले की जाच की जरूरत है। अब उन्होने राजस्थान सरकार के साथ ज्वाइन्ट वैन्चर मे एक कम्पनी बना ली है। हालाकि उस में 50 परसेन्ट शेयर राजस्थान सरकार के है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से सारा मैनेजमेंट दत्ताजी साहब के हाथ मे है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि या तो आप राजस्थान सरकार पर दबाव डालिय कि वह बीकानेर जिप्सम को अपने हाथ मे ले या आप यह व्यवस्था की जिए कि यह बीकानेर जिप्सम दत्ता साहब के हाथ से निकल कर फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन द्वारा मैनेज किया जाय, क्योंकि इससे देश की बहुत बड़ी हानि हो रही है। मेरे पास समय नही है, इस लिये मैं बहुत डिटेल मे नही जाना चाहूगा इस घुटाले में देश के कई बडे-बडे लोग शरीक है। मैं चाहूगा कि आप इस सारे इतिहास को देखे और यदि आप सैटिस्फाइड हों तो उस का इन्तजाम कीजिये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान एक अन्य घुटाले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू जो बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है और वह है पाइप-लाइन का घुटाला। यह कब तक चलता रहेगा---आप जाने लेकिन इस के बडे-बडे अधिकारी अब हटते जा रहे है । एक मैनेजिंग डायरैक्टर थे जो इस्तीफा देकर चले गये। आम तौर पर यह रिवाज हो गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डर टेकिंग मे घुटाले होते है और घुटाले करने वाले लोग जाच शुरू होने और कम्पलीट होने के पहले ही बोरिया-बिस्तरा उठा कर चले जाते है, उन पर कोई एक्शन नहीं हो पाता है। यह स्थिति ऐसी है जिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। आप तौर पर यह बात होती है य प्रश्न अपने आप मे एक बडा अजीब प्रश्न है। इस लिये मै निवेदन करना चहता हू कि इस को आप देखे कि लोग इस तरह से इस्तीफा कर चले न जाय और इस्तीफा देने के बाद जो फायदे उन को मिलते है वे उनको न मिल पाय।

आप के व्यवहार से किसानो को एक बडी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड रहा है। किसान 'एन० पी० ओ०' अपने खेत की उपज बढाने के लिए काम मे लाता है। उस की हमारे देश मे कमी है इस मे दो रायतही है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस के वितरण मे धाधली न हो इस के वितरण मे ब्लैक-मार्किट न हो। कम से कम यह व्यवस्था तो आप कर दीजिये कि इस तरह का वितरण सही तरीके से हो। आप स्टेट गवनमेंट को कहिए कि हर ब्लाक लेबल पर, जिला लेबल पर आप के विभाग के साथ

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

कोई एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना दीजिये। अगर एल० डी० ओ० के वितरण में किसी डीलर की शिकायत आती है या ब्लैक-मार्किट की शिकायत आती है तो उस को तुरन्त रिमूव कर दीजिये। पैट्रोल का पम्प लगाने में अगर कोई परेशानी होती है कोई दिक्कत होती में में तो उस में आप को बहुत सी फार्मेलिटीज जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन एल० डी० ओ० है में तो कोई परेशानी नहीं है। मैं आप से एश्योरेंस चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मामले में आप सख्ती से काम लेंगे। लोग तो आप से यही चाहते हैं कि उस का न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से वितरण हो।

कैरोसिन के बारे में भी मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि उस में थोड़ा सख्ती कीजिये। कहीं भी आप के विभाग में, मेरे राज्य के बारे में तो मैं जानता हूं, आप की इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी ने किसी भी कैरोसिन डीलर का लाइसेंस खत्म नहीं किया, समाप्त नहीं किया, जब कि कैरोसिन की ब्लैक-मार्किट की आम शिकायत है--इस की क्या वजह है। इस का मतलब यह है कि आप की कम्पनी का टाप-मैनेजमेंट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजमेंट उन लोगों से मिला हुआ है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम आप के जमाने में तो यह भ्रष्टाचार इस हद तक न रहे। आप इस को देखिये--आम तौर पर ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जिन की शिकायतें आती हैं, उनकी डीलरशिप तुरन्त खत्म कीजिये, अन्य लोग तैयार बैठे हैं इस काम को करने के लिये, उनको लाइसेंस दीजिये ।

आप के यहां आई० ओ० सी० में जो स्लैक वैक्स निकलता था, उस को कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे करने वालों को, जिन के धन्धे कलकत्ता और आसाम में हैं उन को आप देते थे इस में आई ओ० सी० को करीब 480 रुपया प्रति टन मिलता था और इस के अलावा 280 रुपया प्रति टन की एक्साइज डयूटी मिलती थी। अब इस स्लैक-वैक्स का देना बन्द कर दिया गया है और यह स्लैक-वैक्स देने के बजाय आई ओ० सी० जलाने के काम में लग गया है।

मैं इसको एकोनोमिक्स में जाने के बाद में निवेदन करूंगा । अगर जलाने के बजाये यह स्लैग बक्स इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को दिये जाने में सरकार को लाभ है, इंडस्ट्रीज को उससे प्रोत्साहन मिलता है तो फिर आपका यह आदेश कहां तक सही है, इसको आप देख लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ में धन्यवाद दूंगा और मंत्री महोदय से फिर एक बार निवेदन करूंगा कि सलादीपुरा के कारखाने के बारे में कोई निश्चित घोषणा करके देश में खाद की समस्या और खाने की समस्या दोनों का हल करने के बारें में कोई रास्ता दिखायेंगे।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) The Report for 1973-74 does not give any hope for the future. It is some sort of a cynical report, away from self—reliance.

This oil crisis has put the entire economy into shambles, and we appear to be running in circles. Even with regard to exploration of oil where there are proved reserves as in Assam, we have not progressed and we do not know how long it will take to produce oil from Bombay High where, the Soviet experts have indicated, there are reserves; that suggestion was given by them some ten years ago, but so far no steps have been taken.

With regard to IOC management, I have received—the Ministry has also received—a memorandum from the Indian Oil Employees' Union, Eastern Branch, Calcutta. In their memorandum they have categorically pointed out some most serious type of corruptions that are going on in the management, specially in the Marketing and Refinery Division of IOC. For the first time in the history, a principled stand has been taken by the workers' union to fight out this corruption, and in spite of their pointing out this corruption, the Ministry has not taken any action so far and

has turned a deaf ear to what has been pointed out. It has been alleged in the memorandum that, soon after the Bangladesh war was over, the Indian Oil Company, Eastern Branch, were directed by the Government of India to rush supplies to Bangladesh. So, from Sikri and other points, large stocks were sent in which transport contractors were favoured in a big way by the concerned IOC officers The Branch Manager and Branch Operations Manager who played foul have just been promoted. That is the saddest part of the whole story. Now how will the workers tolerate the moral lecutres on socialism from this Ministry? We want to know, when certain things were brought to the notice of the Ministry, how those very corrupt officers have been promoted to higher posts I demand how the Managing Directors of Marketing and Refinery Divisions were allowed to give promotions to their favourite officers in the last week of January this year when there was no Chairman of the IOC I want a point—blank answer to this from the Minister

In that very memorandum another aspect has been given Branch Manager Mr. Basru has now become the Deputy General Manager in Bombay This officer, having received direct encouragement for his misdeeds from the Managing Director and General Manager of IOC, Mr. Bhatnagar, immediately committed a fresh illegal and improper act I will read out that particular portion from the circular order dated 8-4-1974 issued by Mr Basru.

"Office Order No P/3173.
Sub: Posting

With immediate effect, Shri M Rama Rao, Deputy Engineering Manager, will officiate as Engineering Manager in addition to his own duties till further advice"

Now, the Minister must know that in the judgement given by the Spl Judge in Bombay on 16-8-1973 in that sensational rock cutting case brought up by CBI, three senior officers including the Chief Engineer, Shri S. P. Bhatnagar were awarded terms of imprisonment and fine and the Spl. Judge passed severe strictures also as to why the Deputy Engineering Manager, Mr. Rama Rao was also not prosecuted for conspiracy and other serious offences

This happened in August 1973 and in April 1974 this officer was given officiating promotion as Chief Engineer. All these things happened because Mr Kamaljit Singh can get away with anything. So, I demand that hon Minister should make a clarification of this position and why no action has been taken on this score.

Now as far as the workers are concerned, they have given this memorandum and they are on the way to strike; in addition to this demand, they have also added some other demands of their own and no action has been taken. Therefore, I demand that the workers' memorandum should be paid urgent attention to.

With regard to the product exchange there is one chapter 'Product Exchange Arrangement' in the report. Now, I have got a copy of the Auditor General's Performance Audit Report, 1970-71 It is on the IOC Marketing Division, presented to Parliament in September 1973 I understand that this is the first time that a performance audit report on the Marketing Division has been presented. In the Review Committee set up by the Government of India's Audit Board there were two representatives of the Petroleum Ministry and the most mild language used in this report you will find at page 32:

"The Company is not entitled to recover any profit on the products treated as outright sale under these arrangements. The product margin on motor spirit amounting to about Rs. 10.61 crores was forgone by the Indian Oil Company to other oil com-

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panies during 1966-67 to 1971-72. This in turn increased the repatriable profits of other oil companies."

This I am quoting from that very report Of course, the language used is very mild. But, here one thing I want to point out If the company is not entitled to recover any profit on these products and during the period 1966-67 to 1971-72 to repatriable profits amounting to Rs 10 crores have gone to the pockets of the foreign oil companies and during the subsequent period also there must be a profit of a minimum of Rs 5 to 6 crores that might have been allowed to go into the pockets of these foreign companies Therefore, this product exchange covers not only the motor spirit but it includes many other items Only on one item we have already surrendered Rs 15 crores during this period to the foreign companies. Then, what will be the position if you just make a review relating to the other items also Then you will find that crores and crores of rupees have gone or rather have been surrendered to these foreign monopoly companies Therefore, I want to know when this is in the public sector why this profit should be allowed to be given to the foreign companies and to the tune of crores of rupees. How then can the workers tolerate such a position when they demand a higher wages and even when we want that the prices of petrol should be reduced? To-day also you will find that because of strike most of the MPs had to come by walk to the Parliament.

Such is the position which is taking place and we are not able to reduce the price to consumers The scooter and taxi drivers have got loans from the nationalised banks and the burden on their shoulders is going on increasing day by day, whereas these foreign companies have been allowed to loot. I do not understand what the Minister is doing as far as these aspects are concerned.

So far as the price of petrol is concerned simply because the cost of imported crude has gone up now people are called upon to ay double price, treble price or even four times the price. Crores of rupees are being drained by these foreign oil companies because of the policy pursued by this Ministry. As far as the pricing of petroleum products is concerned I charge that this is simply being manipulated to serve certain vested interests. Just one example I will give. Take the case of private sector fertiliser producers like Shri Ram Chemicals, ICI, Birlas (Goa) etc. They are supplied naphtha at a very cheap price because that is necessary for them to produce fertilisers. And the price of petrol is kept at a very high level As far as our own Indian monopolists are concerned they are allowed huge profits. They are supplied with raw materials like naphtha at a very cheap rate but at the same time we are giving more and more profits to foreign oil companies Therefore the import parity has also played havoc, I should say, and this just cannot be tolerated any more I want to get a specific answer from the hon Minister about this. There is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 which has been modified in 1956 but this has been completely violated by the acts of omission and commission of this Ministry. The Nagpal Ambadi deal has been mentioned in the Audit Report at pages 69 to 71 IOC had dealings with Nagpal-Ambadi, an associate of Messrs. Sikri and Grover who are themselves associates of a foreing company. Transformer oil is very much needed and it is also very much in demand by the expanding steel sector for electrical generation and also transmission So on this score I want the Minister to clarify the position with regard to number one, mineral oil, which includes transformer oil, is in Schedule A industries, and that is reserved for public sector. How is it that Sikri—Grover were issued a licence in November 1965 to manufacture transformer oil? Who initiated this sort of departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution? Has the Ministry taken any action on them who have been responsible for the reversal of

what has been done by the previous Ministry?

Secondly, we know that huge stocks of raw material for manufacturing transformer oil have been given by the Madras Refinery in which the Government had a majority share and out of these stocks, the private parties had been allowed to manufacture and market the much-needed products like transformer oil etc. Why is it that even today the I.O.C. cannot set up its own manufacturing plant? This is very important from the point of view of basic raw materials. And why should not the I.O.C. manufacture it themselves and why it should be given to the private monopoly houses. Who authorised the Managing Director of Marketing Division to advance lakhs of rupees to Messrs. Nagpal Ambadi? Did he have any authority? Did he seek the Board's authority—I.O.C. Board? Not at all. By bypassing the Board, a decision was taken. Therefore, I want also a specific answer in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the rest, you may pass on the papers to the Minister.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I shall pass on. Regarding the fertilisers, the Estimates Committee ,in their report on page 35, have suggested—recommendation para—that for the distribution of fertilisers, the proper agency should be cooperatives. But, in that respect, we find that a bigger percentage has been given to the private dealers and why they should not be eliminated as far as distribution of fertilisers is concerned. In that respect, the answer given was this.

> "The Qureshi Committee which is going into the question of fixing a percentage of share of cooperatives in the distribution of fertilisers and the distribution margins had its last meeting on the 17th July, 1973 and its report is expected shortly."

The report is awaited. How long will it take? These are simple things. It is a question of a strong political will. Why should it not be channelised through the cooperatives? Why are you again dealing with these nasty gangsters—hoarders—the private dealers? I demand that directly the fertilisers should be supplied to the people in that village and the Government should make arrangements to see that at least whatever is available must be made available to the peasants There are innumerable suggestions made by the Estimates Committee. Not even one percent of them has been implemented.

As regards Paradip, it has been demanded by Government of Orissa since a long time. I do not know why is it that this has been neglected. Even no reply has been given so far. The last letter that was forwarded to this ministry has not yet been replied to. Why is this attitude being shown as far as Orissa is concerned They are having so many programmes for removal of regional imbalances. I say that development of Paradip Port should be taken up Already a fertiliser plant at Paradip has been sanctioned I want to know one thing from him Out of 300 M.W. of power which is produced in Orissa, 75 M.W. will be consumed by the fertilisers factory and 50 per cent is already consumed by the Rourkela Steel Plant. Why not you set up your own Central Plant at the central level so that Orissa will not suffer as far as its own industrial development is concerned" Therefore, I demand that there should be some coordination and for the fertiliser plant there should be a central power project so that that particular plant could utilise power from that.

15 hrs.

There have been many occasions in the past when several Members, particularly Members of the Ruling Party, highlighted complete lack of personnel policy in IOC I find from Parliamentary proceedings that pro-

[Shri D. K. Panda]

gressive Members like Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan had given several instances on 6.7. 1971, that three years ago, of all this. He had alleged that the son of a Parliamentary Secretariat employee—one Tiwari—was given a cushy job in I.O.C. when the Estimates Committee was probing into I.O C's barrel racket and an officer of the Estimates Committee secretariat was apprently seduced by I.O.C. It had also been pointed out in 1971 that some 75 sales officers were appointed by Shri Kamaljit Singh in 1970-71 without advertisement.

There should be a probe body comprising Members of Parliament to probe into this matter and submit a report within two months.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): The country is passing through a great economic stress and strain and to a great extent the energy crisis is responsible and it will continue to be a strain on our country's economy. The Minister of Petroleum has to face the great challanges of energy crisis and he has to carry on the onerous burden. Certain steps have been taken in the right direction for which I would like to congratulate the Minister. But many more steps have to be taken to reach our desired goal. The prime object behind the energy crisis was to put political pressures on those countries which are hostile to Arabs and who are pro—Israel. In fact, never before politically less powerful and military insignificant States could humble the big giants like America and wealthy nations like Japan. For the developed and weathly nations it was not the price that was a matter of concern. What was alarming them was non—availability of crude because of the oil embargo practised by Arab countries. In the energy crisis the power and developing country like India has been the worst victim. It has become a great strain to India—the country which had spent about little over Rs. 200 crores now the import wil go up to Rs. 1300 crores. Fortunately, because of our correct policy that has been followed in respect of Arab—Israel disputes there has been an uninterrupted supply of crude for our country. These countries have also realised the difficulties and there is a talk going on between our country and them for granting long and soft-term loans so that we can tide over the crisis. Therefore, may I plead with the hon. Minister to take up the matter with all the developing countries in order to lighten our burden and our strain, especially with all the developing countries who have sympathy with the Arab causes and to impress upon the oil-producing countries upon our difficulties so that we may get oil at concessional rate?

In respect of world diplomacy in oil, India has played its game well, and I hope India will play its game well, better and it is heartening to note that the hon. Minister Mr. Borooah is going very soon to the UNO and I am sure he will take full opportunity there to put forward our case. Today, it appears from the newspapers that in the UNO also, delegates from Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have expressed their willingness to help the developing countries and according to their views it is not the price rise that hits the developing countries, but along with that the exorbitant rise in prices charged by the developed countries, that is, those countries which have been receiving oil at cheaper rates, also hits them. We hope that there will be more co-operation with the developmg countries, and both the oil-producing and the developed countries will realise the difficulties of the poor developing countries and come to their help.

The energy crisis, as I see it, is a blessing in disguise The availability of crude oil at cheap rates had made us more or less lethargic. Now, the circumstances have compelled us to augment our indigenous sources for oil. It has become an imperative need now to have intensive and extensive off—shore and on—share drilling for oil inside the country or

in collaboration with other countries in order to find out alternative sources. In every crisis, there is a new strategy needed to meet the situation The fresh strategy now must be to curb to the extent possible the use of crude oil and in industries it has to be used in such a manner that it will generate export earnings and it should be used only in a vital sector like agriculture. In order to achieve it, there is no other alternative but that we have to suffer. There should be a drastic cut in the use of private motor cars and the production of private motor cars should also be drastically cut and there should be increase in mass transport system for the common masses. There should also be a cut in dieselisation. There should be a cut in consumption of kerosene oil. An alternative should be found out so that for cooking and for lighting, other materials can be used. We should also use less furnance oil in industries and in thermal plants, and we should give more importance to the use of coal. The circumstances have necessitated that the sooner the foreign oil companies are nationalised, the better it would be for the country. I hope the hon. Minister will take the decision at the appropriate time.

As regards Oil India, I have one grievance. The Government of India and the Burmah Oil Co. have equal shares and have equal representation on the board, and in respect of the dividened also they have equal shares. Srmply because of the equal investment, equal dividends are not justified for them because the oil belongs to us and it is a scarce resource and a very valuable resource. Therefore, only because of equal investment, they are not entitled to an equal share.

The scarcity or high prices of fertiliser or kerosene have not been agitating the minds of the poor people only. but it has been agitating the minds of all people. But because of the availability of crude at blackmarket prices and it is the poor people and the agriculturists who have been the worst hit. I know the hon. Minister Mr. Borooah has sympathy with the poor people and the agriculturists, and I am sure he will evolve a proper machinery for distribution so that these poor agriculturists will get their due shares at a concessional rate.

As regards the drug industry, the private sector was so far playing a very significant role. Now we have come into the picture. The role played by the public sector is very small. In view of the present position, in view of the fact that spurious drugs are manufactured, in view of the exploitation and exorbitant price charged by the private companies, the public sector must come to play a dominant role to ensure that standard quality drugs are manufactured and put on the market at reasonable rates to benefit the poor people.

Coming to my State, I will be failing in my duty if I do not draw attention of this august House to the injustice that has been done to it. Assam occupies the predominant place in the oil map of the country. Oil was first discovered in Assam 100 years ago. Though Assam continues to have the highest reserve of oil, though its claims to be the headquarters of the oil industry cannot be disputed, it is not Assam which has been benefited by the establishment of oil and petrochemical industries. Among all the existing refineries. Assam has the smallest one, namely of less than one million tonnes. In respect of other refineries in other States, they are of 3, 4 and 6 million tonne capacity. From this you can judge for yourself what injustice has been done to Assam. There are such industries in other parts of the country where there is not a single drop of oil. I do not grudge any part of the country having industry in it, whether there is oil or no oil. We welcome the setting up of any refinery or any petro-chemical industry in any part of India, but I feel that it is not fair to us that we

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in Assam should be deprived of our legitimate share and legitimate due in this respect

Injustice has already been done to us Oil was discovered in Naharkotiya in 1952 But it took about ten years for further action It kept sealed for ten years. Then they set up a small refinery there and that too after a mass agitation launched by the people of Assam

Now what is our prospect in the Fifth Five Year Plan? There is a proposal to increase the capacity in regard to oil to 10 million tonnes The capacity of the Gujarat refinery is to be increased to 3 million tonnes The capacity of the Mathura refinery is to go up to 6 million tonnes But we are going to have refinery in Assam in the Fifth Plan only of one million tonne

Then in respect of crude oil supplied to Barauni we in Assam have been losing crores of rupees in not being able to realise sales tax because of some technicality or some sort of agreement between the parties concerned We have been demanding for a long time a revision of this arrangement so that Assam may not lose crores of rupees on this account

Besides oil, Assam has coal reserves which have a low ash content and contain sulpher According to Dr Lahiri, who was Director of the Coal and Fuel Research Institute, these are most suitable for conversion to oil I plead with the Minister for setting up such a plant in Assam

As regards the drug industry, there have been certain units set up in the public sector But the whole eastern region of India comprising Assam Bengal Bihar and Orissa has been completely blacked out You will be surprised to know that while all States have developed the drug and pharmaceutical industry, in Bengal, and Assam there has been a decline in this field

As regards royalty on crude, there has been an increase in price of the natural gas supplied from Assam by IOC to the State Thermal Electricity Plant because of the rise in petroleum prices Does this not justify increase in the royalty on crude from Rs 15 to Rs 30?

As regards the location of the Petroleum Research Institute, the natural location should have been either Assam or Gujarat What justification can there be for setting up the Institute at Dehra Dun? I fail to understand the logic of this decision

As regards the employees of Oil India, there is no uniform rule, there is no principle followed, in regard to promotions for junior executives and the lower categories of staff This has resulted in great discontentment and there are complaints of favouritism and nepotism

It is also gratifying to note, and I am very hopeful, that the future of the country is not bleak Off-shore drilling and the drilling at Galeki and other parts of the country have brightened the hope and I am sure under the dynamic leadership of the Minister the whole Ministry together with its departments will be geared up activised and well-equipped so that we can meet the challenge and see that the country will not only attain self-sufficiency but it will be converted into an oil-exporting country

With these words I extend my full support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. One Member from your party has already spoken. So, you may not take more than seven minutes or so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Only a few minutes. I rise to participate in the debate to draw attention to a few specific points. Naturally, the House would expect me to begin with my most natural place, that is, my constituency. I have a feeling that the projects at Barauni seem to be nobody's baby. None of the projects at Barauni seems to be keeping to its schedule. They suffer from a lack of construction materials sometimes like steel, cement, etc., although both these materials are produced in Bihar. The projects located in Bihar suffer from a shortage of these materials. You know that steel is produced at Jamshedpur and cement at Dalmianagar and at Bojuadih. And yet, the projects at Barauni suffered for a considerable period of time due to shortage of these materials.

Similarly, in the case of fertilisers, there have been slippages although we have got the assurance that now steps will be taken to see that the project keeps to its schedule. Nobody has tried to explain to us why these things have happened, why such materials as were readily available in Bihar could not be made available to these projects. Is it not strange that it should have happened?

I take first the instance of Barauni Fertilisers. We were told in the report of 1971-72 that the project was in an advanced stage of construction and was expected to go into production in the early half of 1973. Then the report of 1972-73 said that the progress of construction had been affected by the shortages that I have just now mentioned. Now, we come to the latest report. What does it have to say? The latest report says that "there has been a slippage in the mechanical completion of the project due to the delay in the delivery of some of the critical items." One really does not know from whom is this delay and where this delay has occurred and who has been responsible for this delay and which was the agency which was to supply some of the critical items and why has that agency not been prompt enough to supply these critical items in time.

We also do not know whether some of these things that have been mentioned earlier, that is, the shortages of steel or railway wagons have been overcome and whether the trial production of this factory can be expected to begin in July, 1974 as promised. Can the hon Minister say that he is going to keep to the schedule that is, the trial production would begin in July, 1974 as promised?

Secondly, with regard to the Barauni Refinery, the third million unit plant had already been completed in January, 1969. And although five years have passed, it has not been operated regularly and the reason given at the beginning was that there was a capacity limitation of the pipelines. But I think that that was not the whole truth The Governmenth seems to be shying away from telling the whole truth that the crude in Assam was now being diverted to Bongaigaon and therefore the crude was not being made available to the Barauni refinery.

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): You grudge it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I grudge it because that was the original scheme and they were not trying to go according to the original scheme.

Then it was said that the Government would make arrangements to run this unit on imported crude and for that purpose imported crude would be moved by the products pipeline from Haldia to Barauni. One does not get any idea from this report to what

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extent the products pipelines had been converted fully into this new use, and in what quantity this pipeline was able to transport crude to Barauni refinery during the last year. We also do not know whether the first phase of the programme that was to be completed during the Fourth Plan had been completed. Was it not the duty of the Ministry to tell us whether the first phase that was to be completed during the Fourth Plan had already been completed or if there had been slippage that information should have been shared with us The second phase was to be completed by the middle of this year What is the position? Is the second phase going to be completed according to the original idea? When would the refinery begin working to full capacity?

Thirdly, there is a strong case for the location of the Petro-chemical complex in Barauni area. At one time it seemed to have been nearly decided that the complex would be located at Barauni What factors came in the way of a final announcement about the decision one does not know One has the suspicion that some pressures seem to be at work for taking away the complex from the Barauni area The scheme of the Fifth plan to have a 25 crore aromatic project should not be taken away to an area which may not be as suitable as Barauni is for this purpose I would, therefore, earnestly plead for the establishment of the aromatic complex which is one of the projects included in the Fifth Plan

Lastly I would come to what might appear to be an unsavoury deal and I do so with some reluctance If my information is proved incorrect, I will be happy Otherwise, it would be one of the most stinking scandals. The information that I have got is that there was an--Iraqui deal for the purchase of crude at a lower price compared to the Saudi Arabian crude purchase. The Saudi Arabian crude price was higher. The higher price paid at that time is estimated to total about two; and a half or three million dollars It is said that there was some secret deal by interested persons at this end so that a considerable amount of that high price could be collected for private and political ends Let the hon Minister tell us whether there was any CCP message from a member of the Planning Commission Mr Pathak to the Government of India, particularly to the Prime Minister emphasising the undesirability of this deal .(Interruptions). The Saudi Arabian crude was purchased at a higher price and the Iraqi deal was earlier for a lower price The long term deal with Iraq would now cost our exchequer quite a huge amount because they would also insist on the same price that you have decided to pay to the Saudi Arabian deal and if there was such a message CCP message from a Member of the Planning Commission, Mr M S Pathak, who was responsible for suppressing this message was it somebody in his Ministry or was it at the instance of the Minister himself that this was suppressed from the Cabinet and the Cabinet was not put in a position to take a correct decision in this matter Now this is one of the things that would have made many heads roll in other countries But here since you have a majority, you think that you can cover up any clandestine deal of such a nefarious character as I have placed before the House

Now these are a few points on which I wanted to participate in the debate and I think I have not taken more time than was expected

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr Chairman, this is the fourth consecutive occasion when I have been privileged to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in

respect of this Ministry. In the past, I have had many harsh things to say, not motivated by any personal animus, but solely for the reason that I consider this vital Ministry to be of crucial consequence and significance to the future of this country and our economic well being. I have been a critic of this ministry more so because I felt that this Ministry lacked political direction for quite sometime and a set of officers were allowed to run it as a private firm or as an empire and this I thought to be dangerous, because when a Ministry of this kind, where a large number of public sector undertakings are under its charge, deteriorates to this level of functioning, then, it can spell ruin to the concept of public sector, to which we are wedded. But, I am glad, Sir, that this anomaly has been rectified by our Prime Minister by bringing in a great and astute statesman and putting him in charge of this Ministry. He has thereby restored its lost balance and I hope he will, in the years to come, give the lead required because in the present context of energy crisis and our own balance of payments position, it is bound to acquire new dimensions of imoprtance.

Sir, the year under review with which we are primarily concerned, has seen many international developments on the energy front and the crucial development has been, what is termed and what we are familiar with, as the global energy crisis. Basically and in a fundamental sense, it is a question of crisis for the developed countries, but in a more different sense I would say, it affects our future more than theirs. This is because the basic question that has come up is of the nature and extent of the problem of this earth resources particularly of fossil fules, manner and form of its exploitation and its consequences, the question of quest for alternative forms of energy and also the role of international cartels in, the exploitation of these resources, are all invloved in this great debate. I hope this session of the United Nations, which is going to deal with this crisis, and where we have two distinguished representatives from our country—the Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. Borooah, who is leaving today—will deal with this question adequately and what is more, I hope it will also deal with the question of prices of primary products of the under-developed countries, because I consider it of crucial importance in the present debate. The question of prices of primary products should be raised at least by our delegation and I hope this question will be discussed, as was suggested at the last non-aligned conference of Foreign Ministers.

Sir, I shall now deal with the implications of this energy crisis for our country because we have not only a narrow energy base, but, we have hardly any margin left in our balance of payments It is a question of drain on our slander resources, of our hard currency earnings and we are absolutely in a difficult phase of our balance of payments position.

In 1950 we had imported crude worth Rs 55.5 crores In 1960 it went up to Rs. 81 6 crores, in 1970 to 132 crores, in 1973 to Rs. 460 crores and in 1974 to Rs. 1300 crores, which is almost 60 per cent of our total export earnings! This is the background in which we should approach the whole question. The evolution of a new oil policy, a new policy of energy resources and utilisation of fuel is absolutely essential for our developmental thrust. So, I feel that the question of our energy base has to be reconsidered.

The whole question boils down to having the goal of self-sufficiency in energy and feedstocks for fertilisers. This is the question I would like to pose: Should oil alone remain the fuel base of the Indian economy? Can it ever remain so? This ministry and the Planning Commisison should have a hard look at facts of the present as well as a clear perspective for future. The officials in the ministry seem to be talking about a 9 per cent growth in the rate of consumption. It is a thing which may be necessary for the next few years But the whole question must be posed afresh, because our

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aim should be to restrain consumption and avoidable demand for petroleum products and crude and also to look for new sources of energy and feedsock and self-sufficiency in the same

For example, take the use of fuel oil for power generation. I read the other day the "U.S. News and World Report" where Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, the Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commision reports a very interesting conversation with the Iranian Minister for Water and Power:

> "The Iran Minister for Power and Water told Dr. Ray that none of Iran's power plants would be fired by petroleum, because Iran considers petroleum far too valuable simply to produce heat for making electricity Iran, a substantial oil producer, knows that oil is too valuable to be burnt that way"

> But in India in spite of our being an importer and hard-pressed for foreign exchange, we have not understood this position which Iran has understood

Iran has abundant oil reserves and abundant foreign exchange reserves Yet, they are not prepared to use fuel oil for power generation whereas we would like to burn it away

As a consequence of the crisis in supplies of furnace oil, a whole range of industries—textile mills, cement factories, drugs and pharmaceutical concerns and foundries and a host of other industrial plants have been affected For the moment, the question is: Shall we import less or more? If we import less, that would necessarily mean much of our refining capacity will have to remain idle It would also mean that the refineries which we are planning to construct will be starved permanently. While we should have a perspective planning for our refinery development, I would urge the minister that in view of the earlier stated proposition we should take steps to restrain consumption and avoidable demand and he should have a new look at all the refineries, including the Mathura Refinery. There is also the question of mass transport Shall we encourage the demand for private automobiles as against the pressure in demand for mass transport facilities in the urban areas where 180 million people are involved? Whether it is dieselisation of Railways or mass transport in urban areas using petroleum products as fuel, the basic question is, shall we have an integrated policy? I would urge the Minister in charge to look into these and some other questions that have been thrown up and a clear perspective brought before Parliament.

Take, for example, Japan Earlier, say a couple of decades ago when Japan came under the Control of American imperialism, what was sought to be done in Japan was to convert the Japanese energy requirements into a demand for the products of the international oil US oil cartels to the extent of 80 per cent of the Japanese needs This was so until as late as 1970 If we are to follow our policy of inflating or increasing our requirements for fuel, particularly from petroleum products, then we shall find ourselves in a position very similar to that of Japan. It was argued in Japan and Europe by economists, that the more petroleum you use the more exports earnings you get. It was also argued in Delhi that a similar policy should be followed here. I am sorry to say that this policy is bound to prove counter-productive in less than a decade The question I have posed basically has been answered by the Soviet Union or China, where they have gone up to 50 million country crude, or even by a small country like Mexico where the aim has been to have self-sufficiency with regard to these fuels.

While the reports from Bombay High are encouraging, I hope it will be extended to the whole of West Coast, including the Kerala Coast. I do not know whether I should avoid saying that, but the basic slogan should be "explore with vigour" and also "explore with less of racket"! Because unfortunately, as I have said earlier, in this Ministry there are empires within empires!

The second aim should be curb on consumption. When earlier in the year the Minister came before the House for an increased price and/or excise duty with a view to curb Petroleum consumption, we welcomed it Then, there should also be maximisation of efficiency of the existing plants Further, refineries will have to be planned ahead. Along with that there is need for an integrated transport policy. Although it may not be very relevant in this Ministry's debate, an integral and related question is the utilisation of vast reserves of coal and thorium. About 80 per cent of our Hydel potential is going waste. Also, we have the world's best hydrogenable coal available. I wonder whether we cannot evolve a clear-cut energy policy, based on certain fundamental assumptions which I have outlined earlier. Otherwise, we shall have to pay a very heavy price, not only in terms of our development but also even in terms of our survival.

Then I shall come to the question of the public sector undertakings under this Ministry. I shall make only a passing reference to the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil, Corporation. There have been reports that in a widely publicised press conference the Managing Director of the Marketing Division announced that he had resigned and he had come out with certain allegations against the Ministry. I have not found a rebuttal of it anywhere. I would like to know whether this man, who has been hauled up in this House and outside, did have the temerity to say the things that have been reported in the press, against the Minister or the Ministry and if so, what action the Minister has taken agains him I want to know whether the so-called resignation is a fact, and whether it has been accepted and whether he is still today even attending the office and functioning as such after saying all the things that he wanted to say

The whole question is, as I said, there are empires within empires! Some of these gentlemen who talk as the chief executives of the public sector undertakings have been behaving as capitalis's without investment. They think that this is their grandfathers' property or something like that.

Here is a Corporation with a Rs. 991 crores turn-over—it is not a joke. Both the Ministry and the Corpoartion are accoun able to Parliament because Parliament alone can take decisions regarding this. It is the Parliament's

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supremacy which has to be asserted on the question of public sector undertakings.

In this connection, I would like to know whether the man who had refused to implement a rational distribution policy is still going to be kept. What we require is a new distribution policy. There are about 2,100 kerosene dealers under the Indian Oil Corporation. How many syndicates are running these kerosene agencies? What is happening to kerosene? Is not the Indian Oil Corporation and the Ministry responsible for this? If so, would the Minister think of evolving a new distribution policy?

Some time ago, the hon. Minister was good enough to say that he would think of involving unemployed persons and persons of backward regions and communities, like Harijans, in the distribution network I would like to know whether he has evolved any concrete policy since then

What is happening is that a new management elite is trying to take over our public sector undertakings, as it happened in the Pemax of Mexico and the E.N.I. of 'Signor Mattei" of Italy. These organisations shall degenerate if the political direction, the clear-cut direction with regard to the policy frame work and the leadership are not provided by the hon. Minister. If the Ministry and the Parliament do not assert themselves, what will happen is that they will be taken over by these elements which might be suicidal not only for the health of the undertakings but also for the future of our country.

There is the question of a subsidiary, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company which was acquired by the Government sometime in 1969 or so after acquisition of shares from the Steel Brothers of London. The then Chairman of I.O.C. under great parliamentary pressure, had to leave. He had, without any authority, appointed the present Managing Director of the Indian Oil Corporation as the Chairman also of the subsidiary. What did he do? He brought his own relative. This is a classical example of Pemax E.N.I. He brought his relative who was an efficient Research Manager in the Indian Oil Corporation. He was earlier a small official of the Burmah Shell on a comparatively lesser pay scale. He was brought as the Managing Director of I.B.P. He, in turn, brought his relatives. So, this business of bringing the relatives went on. Another brother-in-law of his was brought in, brother-in-law and son-in-law of Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary, etc—this thing went on; I shall give the hon. Minister the details—with flats, perquisites and so on

I think, Dr. Kailas talked about the Finance Director of the I O.C. But that is a small part of the story which, on scrutiny, I find is incorrect and the expenditure has been authorised by the Company Law administration There are other stories running into flats, perquisites and so on Would he put an end to all this? I understand, the officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and also of the Indian Oil Corporation and their relatives have also acquired shares in I B.P because the Government controls only 59 per cent of the I B.P Co shares. Now, after they have acquired these shares they have also put in an application for bonus shares to the Company Law administration—10 bonus shares for 9 This is how the loot is going on.

I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to re-structure or re-constitute the I.B.P. management

Before I conclude, I shall say something about fertiliser. As I said before, the whole fertiliser policy will have to be looked into afresh.

I am referring to the question of feedstocks. Some time ago, in a discussion with the Planning Commission, when some of us raised the question of Toyo deal, some of the members of the Planning Commission raised their eye-brows and probably thought that we were talking ideology! I do not know where this deal stands today. The whole question is this: Do we want self reliance? Shall we do something with the enormous reserves of coal that we have? May be the gestation period will be long, and to begin with, it may be capital-intensive. But shall we go ahead with a clear-cut policy of having five or six coal-based plants in this country? That is the question before us now

Secondly, I would like to say something which is very unpopular; many of my friends on this side and also on that side might be opposed to it, and that is the question of fertiliser prices I would say that there is a very strong economic case for a rise in the price of fertilisers Fertilisers are sold in black market and so the money is being taken away by the middle-men Shall we allow this to continue or shall be mop up some of the surplus income that has accrued to a section of the rural sector and stop this racket in fertiliser to which a number of members have referred? That is the basic question before this Ministry The black-marketing in fertilisers has to be ended.

Now I shall not deal with any person, but references have been made in this House, and some heated exchanges have taken place, about Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore. I would like to assure the hon. Minister of State that I have great regard for him. I did not know the person I have been talking about except that I have casually been introduced. The question is one of efficient management, as I said earlier in this House. The Cochin plant of FACT has been shut down since 2nd February. When he comes and praises the management of a public sector undertaking, would he bother to find out what is going on? Would he at least call some of us, talk to us and find out what is going on and what is wrong with this plant? I must say with regret, that he has not made any such effort. In Udyogmandal plant, I would like to say, the percentage of production capacity has gone down in 1973-74 compared to 1968-69 or 1971-72; Ammonium sulphate by about 50 per cent and phosphate by 45 per cent. As for the FEDO, the Minister knows what is happening. Still he would like to pay a tribute to him, paint a rosy picture of them in this House and say that things are improving! Another basic question is of trade union disputes. The secretaries and activists of some political parties—Congress (O), some belonging to our own Youth Congress, also belonging to CPI almost all the parties—are being harassed: they have been harassed for saving these things outside. Now I shall come to this crucial question. According to the Ministry of Labour statistics 60 per cent of the trade union disputes in the public sector undertaking are due to non-economic causes If you want to get the cooperation of labour in running them, you will have to take these factors into consideration and have a clear-cut policy regarding these.

I do not want to take much time of the House. Since this Ministry is concerned with many other vital industries, which are of great consequence to the future of this country and are also directly related to the people and their social experiences, I would say, before I conclude, a word or two about pharmaceutical industry also. I warn that there is going to be a drug famine in India. I am saying this Not only a number of drugs are going out, they are not available. Even simple drugs like codopyrin and analgin which is a product of IDPL are disappearing

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from the market as also so many other drugs. Who is responsible for this situation? I would like to know. If STC is responsible, has the STC been told why they have not imported certain things in time? If it is only a question of raw material shortage, I would like to know whether there is any effort by a section of foreign companies to black-mail this country.

Now, Rs. 300 crores is the present turn-over of Pharmaceutical industry out of which 80 per cent of the capacity has been cornered by foreign pharmaceutical companies many of whom are international giants. In the Fifth Plan the turnover may go upto Rs. 600 crores. Are you going to permit this and allow them to entrench themselves in this country? Yesterday, somebody talked about the General Motors. Now I was told the Dow Chemicals of USA is coming into the Indian explosives market and that Indian Detonators is being taken over by them. If this is the tendency, is there any hope, that at least in this Ministry hon. Mr. Borooah will be able to assert himself and his Ministry will be able to assert themselves and implement our policies?

In 1965, after the Pakistan war, there was a blanket expansion to the extent of 25 per cent. These foreign companies, instead of expanding their capacity for producing drugs and even vitally needed drugs, went on expanding their capacity to produce cosmetics, toiletries, tooth paste chewing gum and so on. Shall we allow this loot to continue. This is the question I would put to the Minister to answer clearly. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to some of the crucial points I have raised and I hope he will play a dynamic role in the development of our economy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes. There is only one point to which I would like to focus your attention. It has been referred to, of course, already by a number of speakers. That is the question of the country's quest for new oil resources, indigenous oil resources. I think the Minister will agree that in more senses than one, the national struggle for self-reliance, for economic development and indeed for survival in many spheres depends now on our ability, on our indigenous talent and resources to speed up and step up at the highest priority possible, the search for oil in our own country.

In this respect, the report of the Ministry has reminded us effectively how critically inadequate our available crude oil supplies are at present. We have got the ONGC producing a little over 4 million tonnes of crude per annum and the only other producer is Oil India which, according to this report, continues to produce at a steady rate of 3 million tonnes per annum. I would like the Minister to tell us how long this steady rate of 3 million tonnes per annum has been continuing steadily. This has been going for a number of years. There is no increase, no growth at all as far as Oil India is concerned and it should not be put in the report in this way as to give an impression that something very remarkable has been achieved. Therefore, the result will be, as it is stated here, that our requirements of crude oil may go upto 40—43 million tonnes per annum in the next five years whereas we are at present producing only 7 million tonnes indigenously.

The experience which we have recently with the Bombay High off-shore drilling only goes to prove in my opinion that there is plenty of oil in the waters of the surrounding ocean and not only on the West Coast but also, if we set about it, we can find out quite a lot of oil. I am quite

sure, on the East Coast as well of this continental shelf, stretching right from Vizag in the South. I would say, right up to Chittagong and Coxs Bazar. There is no reason why we should not have cooperation with Bangladesh in this matter also. Instead of cooperation with our genuine friends, the Government of India is now seeking cooperation for the offshore drilling precisely with those big, multinational foreign oil cartels who are hovering about and anxious to get into this business. It has been stated here in reply to questions so many times that negotiations are going on; details have not been revealed; perhaps they cannot be revealed at this stage. Even the Sagar Samrat, the mobile of-shore drilling platform, which I don't think, by any modern technological standards, can be considered a very efficient piece of machinery,—we know its background, we know how it ran into lot of trouble in the beginning and had to undergo modifications repairs and all that,—but even that, in such a short span of time, has struck oil there, which is at a short distance from the coast of Bombay. Therefore what I would suggest is that if a herculean effort is made by the Government, by the Ministry, by the ONGC, and all available resources of talent, all of our high Indian geologists, geophysicists, oil scientists, and everybody concerned, there is no reason why this pace of oil exploration cannot be stopped up, quite sharply, I would say. Without that, I fear, we are going to be in for some very serious trouble. As Mr. Unnikrishnan pointed out, to what extent we can rely on alternative sources of energy, particularly coal, is also a matter of research and development in this regard. But I must say I am not very optimistic yet about the Government's plans and proposals.

There is one thing I would say that in our foreign collaboration agreements with foreign companies,—whether they are American, or British, or Japanese or French,—for this off-shore drilling. I would request the Minister to be extremely careful and cautious to see that onerous terms and conditions are not accepted which will do us immense harm in the long run.

It is reported widely in the national and international press that some of these foreign companies are trying to pressurise the Government to see that if they are brought in with their technology and know-how etc. for off-shore drilling, they should be allowed to have a share in the equity participation, just as we have had the example of General Motors coming into Hindustan Motors or regarding the Indian Explosives and so on. This should never be allowed. I know the Minister must have read sufficient literature and books how these multi-national oil corporations (operating in different countries particularly the underdeveloped countries of the third world) have been able to entrench themselves not only in the economy, but leading on from that participation, to stages even where they are in a position to over-throw certain Governments.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, this onerous terms and conditions of a share in equity participation or a share in oil—a part of the oil which they find must be handed over to them—for export must be avoided.

As far as on-shore drilling is concerned, we have been hearing for such a long time about the possibilities of oil-bearing structures in Tripura, in Assam, in the Gangetic basin of West Bengal and so on. But, we do not seem to be making much progress. And perhaps one of the basic reasons is that we have not got the equipment. I would like to know from the Minister what happened to the plan, or, the proposal that there was, for the manufacture of drilling rigs at the Heavy Engineering Corporation's Plan in Ranchi? That, as far as I

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

know, has failed completely. Why is it so? Why is it there is not sufficient measure of coordination between his ministry, the Ministry of Heavy Industry and other related ministries to see that, to the extent possible, the resources of the Heavy Engineering Corporation must be utilised to manufacture drilling rigs which we require so badly? Short of it, whether my friend, Shri Piloo Mody likes it or not, we will be depending on our equipments, particularly, for our drilling rigs, on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries like Rumania etc. And no other country will give you drilling rigs.

SHRI PILOO MODY. What is wrong with it; if you are dependent on them for drilling, you sink with them because they do not know

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. You should know that all the data, on the basis of which, this off-shore exploration of Bombay-high has yielded results was also prepared by us

MR. CHAIRMAN. I think Shri Mody needs a little drilling. He is ignorant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He does not know anything about it That is the trouble. I would like to know from the Minister, when he replies, what concrete steps have been processed or worked out under the Indo-Soviet Agreement, particularly, for the supply of adequate equipment and drilling rigs which will enable us to step up the pace of our on-shore exploration I would say this thing that we are not very much satisfied with the attitude that the Government has taken to the very valuable recommendations which were made by the Malaviya Committee on O N.G.C. I have no hesitation in saying that the very valuable work of that report is, to a large measure, due to its Secretary which, everybody knows I hope, Shri Borooah knows the name of Shri Sailesh Ghosh who worked as a Secretary of the Malaviya Committee. He is one of the most knowledgeable persons on oil in this country. And the O.N.G.C. had laid down as one of the top priority tasks of the Government for changing the entire structure of the O N.G.C. from top to bottom. It also proposes that there should be a separate Ministry of Oil Exploration and under that the whole structure of the O.N.G.C. should be revamped and reorganised from top to bottom. Re-vamping, as I understand it, basically means, change of bureaucrats from top to bottom. Shri Unnikrishnan gave some examples. I do not want to multiply them. The kind of gentleman sitting in this vital position in the whole apparatus should be replaced by technical people, by the people who are knowledgeable in this particular specific field of oil and petroleum who knows something about it I do not know your new Secretary, Shri Dave. I do not have the pleasure of his acquaintance but, I want to know why should a Secretary of your Ministry—an oil Technocrat—not be a person who has, over the years, acquired expertise, knowledge and experience in this specific field? Why should be always be a general administrator and a bureaucrat? Therefore, I would say in our country we have got enough talent We have got enough young people, good geo-physicists, geologists, scientists and oil people to whom one should boldly give responsibility in this period of challenge if you want the country to really come out of this deadlock and take radical steps in the field of oil—our own oil.

One of the most tragic things is that even after 27 years of Independence we are producing only 7 million tonnes of oil per year and we found ourselves in such a hopelessly vulnerable position when the fuel crisis overtook the world We were at the mercy of others. Whether it is oil or coal we have not developed our own resources This basic aspect of our development has been so tragically neglected that now when catastrophe has overtaken the entire world our country—however big it is with its vast

population—finds itself in this respect absolutely vulnerable and weak. This is my final appeal to the Minister that the whole set-up of O.N.G.C. must be re-organised from top to bottom and good technologists—our own people who are technocrats in this line—should boldly be permitted and given responsibility. Energetic plans should be taken up with the help from whatever friendly country or friendly agency it is available who will supply us necessary equipment and know-how without demanding onerous terms and conditions which are against our national interest to make a real breakthrough in the next five years so that we are able to tap these resources and gradually become self-reliant and overcome this kind of dependance on foreign powers and foreign companies.

16.08 hrs.

(SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI IN THE CHAIR)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know the House is hard-pressed for time. So, I wil not take very much time of the House. I will deal first with the fertiliser. A large number of hon. Members including Shri Verma, Shri Genda Singh, Shri Shivnath Singh, Shri Kachwai and a large number of other hon. Members expressed concern about the production of fertiliser in this country. I fully share that concern of the hon. Members and I would not like to mince matters or conceal anything. I would like to say quite frankly that the situation regarding fertiliser is not at all satisfactory. There is a great deal more to be desired. I would, therefore, like to explain the position in some detail because the country is very much exercised over it.

We are at present trying to increase the production of fertilisers as fast as we can. As the House is aware, we have to import large quantities of fertilisers every year. Our existing installed capacity is 19,39,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 5,60,000 tonnes of phosphates. We hope to complete certain projects by 1974-75, and in the public, private and co-operative sector, we hope to create an additional capacity of 8,22,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 2,99,000 tonnes of phosphates. There are other projects which will be completed after 1974-75, and the total capacity both in the public and in the private sector to be created after 1974-75 would be 14 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 3,63,000 tonnes of phosphates. We have also a number of projects which have been approved in principle With these projects in the public sector, the private sector and the co-operative sector, a total capacity of 23,50,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 5,21,000 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers would be created. Therefore, the total capacity that we shall create by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan would be 65,51,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 17,43,000 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers

In 1973-74, the installed capacity was 11,28,000 tonnes in the public sector. Against that, we produced 5,34,000 tonnes of nitrogen. In the private sector the installed capacity was 8,11,000 tonnes, against which the production was 5,26,000 tonnes. A number of hon. Members had expressed concern at the low utilisation of the existing capacity. I admit that the utilisation, particularly in the public sector is not very satisfactory. In 1973-74 it had been 47 3 per cent which was rather low. The utilisation of capacity in the private sector has been 64 per cent which appears to be very much better. But so far as the public sector is concerned, I would like to state that in this we have included the new plants at Durgapur and Cochin where the utilisation of capacity has been 3.9 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively, and these are very low figures because these plants are still being stabilised, and the production has not yet been fully stabilised, and these two plants are having numerous difficulties.

SHRI KRISHNAN CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) For instance, what are the difficulties at Durgapur?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN On a number of occasions, the House has expressed its great concern over the slow progress of these two plants The main difficulties in these two plants were as follows

These two plants were erected from foreign exchange given to us as credit by some countries About 35 per cent of the equipment had to be imported and 65 per cent had to be fabricated indigenously When the plants were put into commission, we found that most of the imported equipment started failing It is this that has been giving us a lot of trouble But I will say this to the credit of our officers that they have been working very hard and have pinpointed the defects in these plants These plants have worked from time to time, but still they have not overcome the difficulties We have employed the best talent available in the country to overcome this problem, but so far they have not succeeded, and now we have requested a foreign firm who supplied most of the equipment a firm by the name Montecatini, who are international famed in the field of fertilisers They would be sending their people and would be carrying out an end to end survey of both plants They are both in the same condition and we hope by this end to end survey by this very renowned firm, they will be able to suggest some way out of the difficulties

I would like to point out that it is our endeavour to start producing fertiliser plants in our own country It was with this in view that we tries to increase indigenous production to the maximum extent so that we have to import only the minimum of equipment from abroad May be there are certain problems but when we undertake new projects and new jobs, certain problems are bound to crop up It is a new venture and we hope with the help of our engineers and foreign experts whom we have invited, we will be able to put these plants back into operation.

I would also like to say that apart from these two new plants, we have included in the public sector the Rourkela plant where the capacity utilisation is 38 3 per cent and the Neyveli plant where the capacity utilisation is 21 4 per cent These two plants are not controlled by my Ministry

The House knows the problems of Rourkela They do not have sufficient coke oven gas Neyveli has the problem of having very old and aged machinery which is continuously breaking down leading to shortage of lignite If these were to be left out, the remaining plants in the public sector compare very favourably with the plants in the private sector Their per centage would be 73 Therefore, it is wrong for anybody to say that the units in the public sector are not functioning well Our plants at Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Nangal, Namrup and Trombay compare very favourably with any of the best plants in the private sector We hope that the other plants which are lagging would also come up With ACT, it is a problem of old age

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan): Not comparable with the Gujarat fertiliser factory

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Gujarat fertiliser factory is doing very well too But as you know, they were also affected by floods We are very proud of that factory, they are doing very well

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद (सीतामढ़ी) सिंदरी के बारे में कुछ बताइये ।

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Sindri also is getting old They have plans for rationalisation and modernisation of the plant and they hope to switch over from the use of gypsum to rock phosphate, and we hope that when these schemes are introduced Sindri would also come up

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रताप यादव : इसमें कितना समय लगेगा, यह मंत्री जी बतायें ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां . बहुत जल्दी हो जायेगा दो ढाई साल लग जायेगा ।

In spite of all our efforts, our indigenous production by the end of the fifth five year Plan would be m terms of nitrogen 40 lakh tonnes and our requirements in terms of nitrogen would be 52 lakh tonnes. That leave a gap of approximately 12 lakh tonnes which we would still have to import at the end of the fifth five year Plan. As I said, the situation is quite serious, and with the recent very steep increase in the price of petrol and crude oil, it has become extremely difficult to import any fertilisers from countries abroad. Many of the countries with whom we had entered into contracts for the supply of fertilisers on a long term basis have pleaded their inability to honour those contracts because they said, "we do not have the oil: and we do not have the raw materials and therefore we are not in a position to supply to you."

Another very alarming thing that happened is that urea which used to cost approximately 50 dollars per tonne—my friend Shri Jagannath Rao knows because he was Minister of Supplies—is now not available even at 300 dollars per tonne. We are hunting for fertilisers ....

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: Is there any penalty clause in the agreement, because it is a breach of the agreement?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN They plead force majeure

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you start answering questions, there is no end

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: My hon. friend Shri Unnikrishnan very rightly said and very correctly emphasised the importance of using coal feedstock for our fertilisers. In this country, nature has blessed us with huge reserves of coal. We have in this country, proved and indicated reserves of coal to the extent of 50,000 million tonnes; so much is available in this country.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East): But not the technology.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Technology also. I entirely agree with my hon. friend that we should have more and more fertiliser plants. As the hon. House knows, we have presently three coal-based fertiliser plants under construction One is Talcher. I had been to Talcher where a coal-based plant is coming up fast and we hope that within the next two years or so, the plant would be commissioned. At Ramgundam also we have a plant coming up and that is also coal-based. We have one at Korba. This merely the beginning and once these three plants are proved and our people get the know-how and the technique of runnmg these plants, I am sure, you will be able to put up many more coal-based plants as we have huge resources of coal in almost all the coal mines of India. A large number of hon friends expressed anxiety and dissatisfaction over the distribution system Shri Genda Singhj is sitting here. He has been the Minister for Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh and he feels strongly for the farmers. There are many other Members who have complained that there was maldistribution and blackmarketing in fertilisers. On our side we have been trying in our Ministry to take whatever deterrent action we could and we have already terminated a large number of contracts I was looking at the figures and hon. Members wanted to know these figures. During the year 1973-74 F.C.I. have either terminated or suspended the contracts of 73 firms. The State Governments have launched prosecutions in about 100 cases. I appreciate that there should be no blackmarketing in fertilisers and the farmers who work so

[Shri Shahnawaj Khan.]

hard to make the country self-sufficient in food should be able to secure fertilisers at controlled prices. Many State Governments have also requested us to hand over the entire distribution of fertilisers to the State Governments, and we have written back to say that we are quite willing to hand over total production of fertilisers to the State Governments provided they accept all types of fertilisers The Fertiliser Corporation of India is producing different types of fertilisers Some are popular and fast moving while others are rather slow-moving and our experience is that people like to take what sells easily and they are not keen to take the stuff which is not fast moving.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER. Have you got any plant to manufacture fertilisers from garbage?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. I shall come to that Sir, adequate promotional and marketing activities have also to be undertaken to popularise different typres of fertilisers. If the State Governments take over the distribution, they would have to take over this too. We have requested the State Governments that if we hand over the distribution to them, they, in turn, would not hand it over to the private parties and that they would do it through the cooperatives. Then, there was the question of utilising the personnel of FCI.

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali). Some norms should be fixed by the Centre

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Do we take it that the Fertiliser Corporation is willing to hand over the distribution of fertilisers to the State Governments under certain conditions?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have agreed We have already done so and we are quite prepared to do it provided they accept these conditions. But, I would like to say that Fertilisers Corporation is only one of the parties. There are private sector people who have their own distribution agencies. Yesterday, Mr Kachwai made a very useful suggestion that Government should control even the distribution of fertilisers from privately-owned factories. This is a good suggestion, which I am sure would be considered by the Ministry of Agriculture to whom this relates.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not refer to demand of hon. Member from Rajasthan for setting up a fertiliser factory based on Saladipura pyrites and Jamnakotra rock phosphate A feasibility report has been prepared by a World Bank team and that feasibility report is presently being evaluated by a very high level committee and I am sure, as soon as the report of the committee is available, suitable action would be taken.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): What do you mean by 'as soon as'? Can we know the time?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We hope we will be able to take advance action during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some Members wanted to know what was the position regarding Mithapur. Tatas had applied for a letter of intent Then, later on, they allowed that letter of intent to lapse We do not know the reason, why they have done so Shri Shyamnandan Mishra—he is not here—wanted to know, what was the reason for the slippage of Barauni factory and which was the firm which had not supplied equipments in time. Sir, the equipments were boiler feed water heater, material handing equipments and prilling towers They were supplied by some indigenous firms both in the private and public sectors.

Then, some Members wanted to know, how is it, when we are short of Naphtha in this country and when

Naphtha is required for fertiliser plants, that we want to export Naphtha now. The reason is, some of our plants have not been able to utilise the full quantity of Naphtha, due to various factors. For instance, I have already explained about the difficulties in Cochin and Durgapur. There, are difficulties in other plants due to shortage of power. Compulsory power cuts have been imposed with the result that the factories could not utilise the full quantity of Naphtha and we have to export Naphtha. We are offering that Naphtha to countries which can in turn give us fertilisers—who may be short of Naphtha and who are in a position to supply fertilisers to us—in lieu of Naphtha.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals is a sector in which the public sector, private sector and foreign companies can operate. At present the share of the public sector in this business, I admit, is low. It varies from 6 to 8 per cent. But with the expansion programmes we have launched for the fifth plan, we hope that the share of the public sector in formulation would go up to 20 per cent and in bulk drugs, it would be over 50 per cent. That would be a big step forward. A number of hon. members have said, the foreign firms were having a free hand and making huge profits. We have taken several steps to regulate the activities of foreign firms, namely:

1. The Indian sector of the industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes.

2. Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings.

3. Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs.

4. Foreign firms are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators. This is a very important encouragement to the Indian industry.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: 60 per cent of the turnover of Indian firms is invested in the production of bulk drugs whereas less than 5 per cent of the total turnover of foreign firms is invested in bulk drugs. Still, the Ministry is equating the two.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The senior Minister will reply. Now let him continue.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): All hon. members have made valid points, including Mr. Chavda. I would like to reply to all their points, but that will take as much time as they have taken together. Therefore we were to have priorities since time is very short. He deals with the subject of drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Therefore he should reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The senior Minister has to reply when he will cover some of the points. Before that there are three members who have to speak: If the Minister is not able to cover all the points raised by members in the debate undoubtedly he will communicate to you the reply.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I said, there will be appropriate export obligation imposed on them and there will be a progressive reduction of foreign equity participation. Every time they come up for expansion, we reduce their equity capital. We are taking all these steps. In addition, under the Reserve Bank of India Control Order we control further expansion of these firms. We have also appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Hathi, which will go into all aspects. Since Shri Chavda is a member of that committee, he can place his useful suggestions before that committee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The main point is to encourage Indian industry.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Dr. Kailas made a reference to the report of the Working Group under the

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

chairmanship of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which is going into the prices of various bulk drugs The report has been received, and discussed by the Ministers and the result would be before us very soon, sooner than you expect

Regarding capsules, we already have sufficient capacity We have created capacity for 1600 million capsules while our requirement is about 1200 million So, there will be no deficiency

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था

श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय मुरैना चाहता हू क्या श्री यादव मत्री पद से बोल रहे हैं वह जहा से बोल रहे है, वह उन की सीट नही है। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है। उस सीट से केवल मत्री ही बोल सकते है आप श्री यादव से कहे कि वह अपनी सीट पर जा कर बोले।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सभापति महोदय, आप ने अन्त मे भी मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये धन्यवाद। मैं आप के माध्यम से मत्री महोदय का ध्यान बरौनी खाद कारखाने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हू मैं उन से जानना चाहता हू कि उस कारखाने के बनने मे विलम्ब का क्या कारण है। मै उन से अनुरोध करूगा कि जितना जल्द हो सके बरौनी के कारखाने को बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाये जिस से बिहार मे रसायनिक खाद की कमी दूर हो सके।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह जुलाई अगस्त म चल पडेगा।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव बिहार मे करीब आठ दस महीनो से रसायनिक खाद की काफी कमी है। बहुत बडे बडे डीलर्ज पिछले दस महीनो मे बहुत ऊची कीमत पर खाद बेच रहे हैं। पिछले छः महीनो में उन लोगो ने लाखो रुपये कमाये हैं। जिन्होंने पचास हजार रुपये की पूजी लगाई थी, उन्होंने एक लाख रुपया कमाया है और जिन्होंने एक लाख रुपये की पूजी लगाई थी, उन्होने दो लाख रूपये कमाये उन्होने अपनी पूज से दुगना रुपया कमाया दि ।इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि रासायनिक खाद इत्यादी बेचने के लाइसेस शिक्षित बेरोजगारो—बेरोजगार ग्रेजुएट्स और इजीनियर्स को दिये जाये।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है नियम 349 मे कहा गया है कि जो सदस्य बोलेगा वह अपने स्थान से बोलेगा।

MR CHAIRMAN Are you speaking from you own seat allotted to you?

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय मैं यही बैठता हूँ

MR CHAIRMAN In that case, you go to your original seat and make the comment I will take ncte of your comment provided you go to your original seat You cannot make a complamt when you yourself are violating the same rule

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव सभापति महोदय, मैं भी अपनी सीट पर जा रहा हू।

मैं इस विभाग के बडे मत्री महोदय, श्री बरुआ, से निवेदन करूगा कि आज देश मे रसायनिक खाद की कमी है और मिट्टी का तेल ब्लैक मार्केट म बिक रहा है इस लिये जितना जल्द हो सके, वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे, जिस मे रसायनिक खाद और मिट्टी का तेल इत्यादि उचित रेट पर मिल सके। आज हमारे देश म बहुत बडी सख्या म शिक्षित बेरोजगार बेरोजगार इजीनियर और ग्रैजुएट हैं और उन बेचारो को नौकरी नही मिल रही है इस लिये मत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह ऐसे लोगो को रसायनिक खाद और मिट्टी का तेल बेचने के लिए लाइसेस और पेट्रोल पम्प देने की व्यवस्था करे, जिस से हमारे देश के युवको में जो रोष है आज उनको जो कष्ट है, वे दूर हों और उन को रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि करीब चार बरस पहले, उन से पहले जो मंत्री थे, उन के समय के दौरान,इस मंत्रालय से एक सरकुलर निकला था, जिस में कहा गया था कि देश में जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार, बेरोजगार ग्रैजुएट और इंजीनियरीहैं उनको अपने अपने जिले में रसायनिक खाद इत्यादि के लाइसेंस और पैट्रोल पम्प दिये जायेंगे । हमारे देश के युवको मे इस से काफी प्रसन्नता हुई । पूरे देश के शिक्षित युवकों ने तीन रुपये के फार्म पर दरख्वास्त दी आप के मंत्रालय मे । लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि उन युवकों को कभी कलकत्ते के इटरव्यू के बुलाया गया, कभी कभी बम्बई के इटरव्यू में बुलाया गया, कभी पटना मे बुलाया गया, मगर उन बेचारे इजीनियरो और शिक्षित युवकों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया और जो आज देश के बड़े बडे पूजीपति हैं उन्ही को लाइसेंस दिया गया । अफसोस की बात है.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चन्दा देते हैं ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : चन्दा लेने का काम जनसंघ का है ।

इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि अभी भी आप देश के उन युवकों को जिन के लिए नौकरी की कोई व्यवस्था आप की ओर से नही की गई, रसायन बेचने का मिट्टी का तेल बेचने का और पेट्रोल पम्प का लाइसेंस देने का व्यवस्था करें जिनसे बेरोजगार युवको को काम मिल सके और उन की रोजी रोटी का प्रबन्ध हो सके ।

जहा तक पेट्रोल पम्प की बात है जो बड़े बडे पूजीपति हैं देश के उन्ही को पेट्रोल पम्प मिलता है । इस मे जिन्हे आप ने पेट्रोल पम्प देने का अधिकार दिया है वह बहुत बडी घूस की रकम ले कर लोगो को पैट्रोल पम्प का लाइसेंस देते है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे कमेटी के लोगो को आप बरखास्त करे और जिन को अपने मंत्रालय मे समझते हैं कि अच्छे आदमी हैं चरित्रवान है, उन को आप कमेटी भारतवर्ष के हर एक जिले मे बना दे तथा देश के जो शिक्षित नवयुवक है उन को पेट्रोल पम्प दें, खाद बेचने की एजेंसी दे । इस की जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप व्यवस्था करे, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है ।

अब मैं केरोसिन तेल के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू । मैं उत्तरी बिहार से आता हू, नेपाल के बोर्डर से । मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र नेपाल के बार्डर से करीब 60 मील तक मिला जुला है । नेपाल के बार्डर पर आज डेढ रुपये और पौने दो रुपये लीटर मिट्टी का तेल बिकता है । मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार और उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं जहा मिट्टी का तेल डेढ़रुपये, पौने दो रुपये लीटर बिकता है । आप के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर हर एक प्रदेश के पटना मे रहते हैं और जो आप के हालमेलर्स है मिट्टी का तेल के जितनी जल्दी हो सके इनके ऊपर कार्यवाही करे, आप के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर है जो पटना मे बैठे है और एक इंस्पेक्टर जो मुजफ्फरपुर मे बैठा है, जो भी होलसेलर मिट्टी के तेल के है उन से माहवार उन की रुपया मिला करता है । कि कोई भी ससद सदस्य आप के डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर मिट्टी के तेल के ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे मे या तेल ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकने के बारे में लिखते हैं तो ससद सदस्यो को अपने पत्र का उत्तर तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर की तरफ से नही मिलता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब भी कोई संसद सदस्य किसी मिट्टी के तेल के होल सेल डीलर की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे मे लिखें तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इजीनियर को तत्काल उस होल सेल डीलर को बरखास्त करके उस की जगह पर दूसरे की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिए । इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है ।

[श्री नरेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

अन्त में आप ने मुझे संयम दिया इस के लिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I rise to support the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

This Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals deals with several industries in the core sector of the Plan. It deals with oil exploration, oil refining, oil marketing and distribution and petro-chemicals, fertilisers, insecticides and chemicals and drugs and pharmaceuticals. That is such a big organisation that it will require a capable man just to control it.

Many of the speakers have stated the difficulties and what is going on. What I feel is that unless this organization is put under the control of a public undertaking, you cannot do justice to the public Therefore, I request the Minister who is a man of vast experience and it is said that he has read a lot of books and not only that, he was Chairman of the Oil India for some years and, therefore, he had a vast knowledge of this Ministry and I am sure he will look into these things.

I only want to point out about employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You know I have been examining all the Ministries as chairman of the committee on welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes There, I find that the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is somewhere nil, somewhere it is 0.1, like that. But I am told by my friends that he has expressed the view that he would look into the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his own Ministry. But I would like to point out to him that every Minister is so much interested in the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but, at the same time, from my experience, I find that the bureaucrats are very allergic to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all fields. That is the worst aspect. I hope Mr. Borooah is a man of action and what he means he will do and he does. I know him very well. I know from my early life and we are very cordial friends and, therefore, I hope he will do justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry.

At the same time, in regard to our refineries, we have a refinery at Gauhati. Mr. Tarun Gogi made a mention about it. At the same time another refinery at Bongaigaon has been proposed, the foundation—stone for which has been laid by our Prime Minister. I was born and brought up at Bongaigaon and I hope Mr. Borooah will try to expedite this Bengaigaon refinery The other day I visited my constituency I saw a few people working there and when I asked some of the officer how long it would take and whether they will be able to expedite and complete it within the targeted period fixed by the Government, they said that it is very difficult because there is transport difficulty and materials are not found and it is difficult to bring them from outside and that, therefore, it would take a longer time than fixed, viz., 1976.

I am sure Mr. Borooah will look into all these things and take necessary action

There is another point which I would like to mention in this connection, in regard to petro—chemicals, in regard to fertilisers and setting up of petrol pumps You find that all these things are controlled by a few big capitalist people. You can count these people on your fingers. They are controlling the whole of the petrol pumps in the whole of Assam. I do not at all like to name them. You know; and Mr Borooah knows these things One man is controlling the whole of Assam

in regard to these petrol pumps direct and indirectly. These monopolists must be removed from this field and unless this sort of monopoly is removed, we cannot really establish socialism in the country We cannot have real socialism, the dogma which we cherish so much. My plea is that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people should be given opportunities to set up these petrol pumps. They should be given supply of fertilisers, because fertilisers are very important for these poor agriculturists. Our farmers are very much dependent upon these fertilisers and they should be supplied enough fertilisers so that they may engage themselves in increasing the food production of the country. Without fertilisers they cannot increase production.

Assam, as you know, is very much dependent upon nature. The tea garden people are needing more and more fertilisers. You know that 55 per cent of the whole of tea production in the whole of India takes place in Assam only. As many as 23 tea gardens are lying without production because of lack of fertilisers and lack of financial help from the Government, This should be remedied. The tribal people come from outside, from Bihar, from Orissa, from Chotanagpur and also from Madhya Pradesh, for employment, for working in the tea gardens. Those people are going to be without employment now until and unless these 23 tea gradens, which I mentioned, are taken over by the Government

Finally I wish to say a word about the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people. I request the Minister to see that the quotas for these people are filled up and to see that there is no longer any 'nil' figure regarding the employment of these people in his Ministry. In many places what we find is that it is stated that suitable candidates are not available. I had occasion to examine the workshops of the Railways at Bombay. There what we found was this. This was not for any big technical posts, but only for clerical jobs. I took along with me about 15 graduates and they were promised to be taken immediately on the spot. So, this is one example to show that candidates are available and they can be taken in. I request the Minister to see to it that the shortfall is made up in his Ministry. In his reply I want to know his reactions about these points which I have just mentioned. Thank you.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba). Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry has assumed tremendous importance all over the world in wake of the oil crisis. Probably in the belief that the Arabian countries will always remain our faithful friends through thick and thin, we have neglected the on—shore and off—shore exploration of oil. Today we have learnt a lesson from our difficulties and, I am sure, that the ONGC will rise to the occasion and see that exploration is pushed forward with much greater zeal Oil countries are making easy money and they think that by this easy money they can exploit the whole world

As a matter of fact, they should know that principles of economics are against them. Ultimately, exploitation by monopolists boomerangs on exploiters themselves. That is the law of economics At the end of the First World War, Germany was called upon to pay heavy reparations by its victors. They were in the nature of exploitation. It is well known that the reparation did little good to the victors of the 1st world war. Ultimately it was the Americans and the British who suffered in the great slums that utimately overlook them. A similar thing might happen if these countries to do not stop this present method of exploitation of the whole world simply because they have got the monopoly in oil. Just as in our country we do not allow the monopolists to exploit the people, similarly, taking the world scene as a whole—we should not allow the oil monopolists to exploit

[Shri D. Basumatari.]

the world. We should stop this exploitation by arguing with them. We can ultimately tell them that it is not even in their own interests to exploit the whole world as they are doing at present. We have already taken up the matter with them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Uptill now they were being exploited. It is only now that they are getting a fair price.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. It is not a question of fair price. They do not say that what they get is a fair price. They have raised it by three times. You cannot, therefore, call it a fair price.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have got the right to do that.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Every monopolist says that he has got the right to dictate his price.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is not the stand of our country also.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It is not a question of stand. It is a question of economics. By this method we are going to change the economics of the whole world and it will ultimately boomerang upon them. The laws of economics are involable. We are going to take over the Esso and the Burma Shell. The question is whether we will show the same quality and same quantity in our own refineries. As the hon. Minister just now said there is so much of underutilisation. What are the reasons for so much of underutilisation? We should find them out. And ultimately, we would find that in all the public sector activities, the management is indifferent to performance. Their emoluments do not depend upon their performance. The reverse is the case with the private sectors. The problem of management there depends upon their performance. Sometimes it happens that the management in the public sector is in league with the private sectors' management. The private sector is interested in seeing that the public sector does not produce good quality and enough quantity. I am not going to say that these are the things which are happening everywhere. It is for the Ministry—the Government—to see that our public sector really does good work and gives a good performance. If they find that anybody's performance is not good, then he should be punished. Not only that. What happens to-day is that that man gets a promotion at the end of a particular service. I say that his performance should be the only criterion for promotion. If we are to take up a trade, we must know what are the usual trade practises. We have got to accept them in our day to day working.

Now, as regards cooking gas, there is considerable unhappiness. I do not know why we are not able to supply cooking gas. Is it due to the fact that cooking gas is not available in sufficient quantity? Acutally, we are refining more and more oil. Naturally, there must be more gas available. Probably the containers are not available. It is for the Petroleum Ministry to see it that the containers for cooking gas are made available. If cooking gas is made available, we will save so much of our coal. timber etc. Otherwise our forests will get denuded.

Then I will turn to fertilisers. Everybody has under-scored the importance of fertilisers. Our production is going down. The main question is about distribution. I do not understand why distribution is not given to the cooperative societies. The distribution of kerosene should also be done through the cooperative societies. Then many of our ills and many of our complaints will vanish.

Lastly, I should like to refer to the adulterated and fake drugs. I cannot understand why these fake drugs go on increasing instead of decreasing. It is for the Minister to see that adulteration and fake drugs do not come

in the market. It should not simply be punishing them afterwards but at the stage of manufacture itself it should be seen that no such drugs are actually, prepared. Another friend of mine had said that we were equating the Indian drug firms with Foreign drug firms. Of course, this is the real grievance. Foreign firms like the Union Carbide are getting so many licences. We should see that our firms are not starved like that. Secondly, there are accusations against these foreign firms that they are engaged in spying activities. If that is so it is all the more necessary that we should not encourage them and we should encourage our own firms. Unless we encourage them it would not be possible for them to come up.

All I would like to point out is that the Petroleum Ministry should take all these suggestions into account and see that in spite of he present crisis our country comes up and gets over all these difficulties. With these words I take my seat.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I am really at a loose end. I do not know where to begin because the hon. Members, who have been good enough to participate, have placed so many very valid and useful points. If I were to reply to them I do not know whether I will be able to finish within the allotted time given to me.

I will reply to a very apparently small point but which is a matter of fundemental importance. This afternoon, Mr. Unnikrishnan, raised a point that we should be careful to see that the public sector organisations are not taken over by capitalist elite. If that were to happen there would really be no point in having this public sector organisation and we might as well sell them to the private sector. The public sector organisations have a special status and special significance, and, therefore, those who run the public sector organisations must have a special attitude or what is popularly called commitment.

Shri Kachwai and Shri Basumatari had raised a very important point. They said that the Harijans and Adibasis constituted a large part of our population and they had representation in this Parliament and in Government but in many of the public sector organisations they were not represented at all either in business or in jobs. I think this is a very sorry state of affairs and it runs counter to the principle of social justice.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Let him not show only lip-sympathy.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I had a hard look at it and I found that both in my Ministry as well as in the industrial units under it, the representation of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was highly unsatisfactory; and so far as business is concerned, that is, so, far as the distributary system is concerned also they have no representation in a satisfactory way. I went to the Prime Minister with a proposal that at least 25 per cent of the retail outlets in the oil industry including the gas distribution agencies should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then I found that because of the shortage of crude oil, there was hardly any prospect of increasing these outlets and, therefore, it would remain only a pious wish.

When we looked at the list of the people, we found that in Delhi, one company or one firm or one individual or one group of people was having distributorship for 53,000 cylinders. I think the rate is about Rs. 3 a cylinder. If they get Re. 1 per cylinder, they would get a net profit of Rs. 53,000.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Why should he not break the monopoly and give it to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is exactly what I am going to do.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What about Muslims?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I shall come to that also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What about Parsis?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Parsis do not want anything special.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This decision of the Government, initiated by the Prime Minister, is going to be implemented, and we have now decided to split it..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He said tha. he had initiated it and he had gone to the Prime Minister, but now he says that the Prime Minister had initiated it. We do not know what the actual position is Who is the initiator?

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: It does not matter who the initiator is.

AN HON MEMBER It was Parliament Members who had initiated it.

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: That is true that the real initiation started at the Parliament's level.

SHRI PILOO MODY: By the Opposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As supreme leader, everything goes back to her?

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: That is true. It cannot be helped Therefore, we have decided that we shall split these units. We have not yet decided what the minimum would be My feeling is that it should not be more than 3000 units per person or per company or per unit of distributorship If we have thus a spread-out and we have a network all over India by splitting it, we would be able to provide for a sufficiently good proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes young men and educated unemployed persons in this.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Not only IOC, but the private oil company dealers should also be covered.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes, Caltex, Esso and Burmah-Shell.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But do not ask for heavy deposits from them

SHRI PILOO MODY: The local *bania* will advance the money.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: When we decide that they shall get it, it is our responsibility also to see that it is possible for them to get it

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the kerosene dealers?

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: We will look into that.

I may not do it overnight, but certainly so far as the gas agencies are concerned .

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: When he was Minister in Assam, the earnest money was brought down to 25 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He will do the same thing here also

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: Forty-five per cent. I am sure I have got the support of all sections of the House

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS You have

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA One thing has happened that Shri Basumatari has moved on to the front bench

SHRI D K BOROOAH. You and I would certainly like to see him there

SHRI PILOO MODY. One of them will have to make room for him Let us see how many volunteers there are.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: I have disposed of this point earlier lest it be forgotten later on, because I think it is a matter of very great importance because on it depends the introduction of social justice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This will include fertiliser also.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: All.

My hon. friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni, spoke about oil diplomacy.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: We have abolished Rajas.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is his name, not a title. I would like to say that we have only one diplomacy, open diplomacy. We have no secret diplomacy in this. We recognise the right of producing countries to their natural resource which, in many cases, is their only resource for economic development. We also recognise the fact that their resource has been exploited ruthlessly for the economic development of advanced countries and they have a right to expect a reasonable return for their oil. At the same time, the high prices of oil have created difficulties for us which we have frankly stated to the oil producing countries and have asked them for an undertaking of our difficulties. There is not even a remote hint of confrontation in this approach I am glad to say there is appreciation of our position and our approach, and because of our approach to this problem, there have been bilateral discussions and solution of the problem; thanks to the efforts of my esteemed colleagues, Sardar Swaran Singh and Shri D P. Dhar, we have been able to strike good bargains with countries with such divergent policies as Iraq and Iran. It is because we did not go in for confrontation with anybody. Instead we decided to talk the matter over bilaterally with other countries and place our difficulties before them. It is a matter of great happiness that we have been able to succeed in getting concessions, good deals, both from Iraq and Iran, although they have divergent political philosophies.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the good deal?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Favourable terms.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Mutually beneficial terms.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Loan of 110 million dollars.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it a secret thing?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The basic thing is known to all. Saudi Arabia has also shown an inclination. They have invited us to discuss this matter. Other oil producing countries in the neighbourhood also have approached us to discuss this matter. I hope in a very short time we will be able to have favourable deals with many of these countries. That is because our policy was right. We had complete sympathy, as the Prime Minister said, total sympathy, for the Arab cause; we did not go in for a confrontation with them, either from the point of view of western countries or from the point of view of non-aligned countries. We decided to go in for bilateral discussions and therefore we have been able to get good bilateral concessions This is our diplomacy and there is nothing secret about it and it is known all over the world.

Another aspect I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members is that during the last one year, we have had our share of tensions in so far as the labour is concerned. But in the ultimate analysis, we found that our labour has played a constructive role. There has hardly been any strike. There may be a small tension for a short while but we have been able to sort it out, because we accepted, firstly, the principle of collective bargaining, and secondly, the sovereignty of discussions. We sorted out all the problems among ourselves, and I am happy to tell you this. In regard to Haldia refinery, which was delayed for about a couple of years or a little more than that because of a lot of difficulties including labour trouble, when we discussed this matter with the labour unions who belong to two different groups the major groups being CPI and the smaller group being the INTUC, and both certainly at daggers drawn,—they agreed to work together, and it gives me great pleasure that

[SHRI D K BOROOAH]

they have completed the refinery and it may be that within a couple of months we will be able to go into production. I would like to compliment the workers of the Haldia refinery belonging to different groups for the excellent work they have done.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Announce 20 per cent bonus to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission workers

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: So far as our workers are concerned—we have seen the ONGC workers—they have done an excellent work in Bombay High. That is well known to Members and everybody is very happy about it. I would like to say that that was possible because my colleague Mr. Raghunatha Reddy, the Labour Minister, took a good deal of interest in this, and we have followed a policy of collective bargaining and of finding solution to problems by discussion. That is the policy which we propose to follow in all problems relating to labour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Collective on both sides

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: Yes One of the most important points raised by many Members and specially by Mr Indrajit Gupta, was as to what we have done about off-shore drilling About off-shore drilling, we have already completed the first well and we have struck oil There is no doubt that we have struck oil. The production test is going to take place. Preparations have been made for the second drilling It is wrong to say that it is a very old-fashioned drill It is one of the jack-up drills The majority of the drills in the world are today jack-up drills platforms There is a "newer version called semi-submersible" But not many of them have yet been introduced. It is not a secret matter that we are doing it in collaboration with an American company who are working as our employees. Our workers are also working with them and they are getting trained; and the ship is manned by an Indian captain, Capt. Sulekar, who has proved to be an excellent leader of his team.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Mody is very happy.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: Every Indian should be happy about it. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: How many wells have been struck there?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This is the first time in the history of oil drilling that we struck oil in the second attempt at drilling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That shows how much oil is there.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: That is true. That also shows that our boys are as good as any other

So far as other contracts are concerned, all over the world in whatever area drilling has taken place, all these companies are functioning Whether it is Norway or Great Britain, British companies are also functioning and other companies are also functioning here. This is the system and it is known as the general contract service. We are encouraging some of these companies as general contract service There is a whole scheme of what is known as agreements on this basis. We do not want to give them any equity participation We are also loath to give them a share in the oil If we are an oil surplus country it would have been different. It would look very odd if we allow them to take away oil and buy the same quantity of oil from other countries. Therefore, we are going slow We are negotiating only with two companies although many more companies had come. We should like to be very careful so that we could get the best terms and we keep the oil that is produced here

There is the question of preparation for further drilling in the off-

shore areas. When I first came here I ordered immediately a seismic survey ship and it is coming early next year. It is an American ship... (Interruptions). If in may digrees a little, I was last year in Moscow and I looked at a car. I told my Russian interpreter: that it looked very much like a Fiat car and he said that it was a Fiat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not only that, he bought an American ship also in Moscow.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH: Technology has become more or less international. I must say that it is a fact of recorded history that but for the cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union there would have been no oil industry in this country. Even today so far as on shore is concerned it is they who have given us unstinted help, as Mr. Gupta had said. Our rigs have become very old. There were surveys. One was by experts secondly, Mr. Sheshin, who is the Minister for oil and who is himself an oilman stayed 15 days with the team and they come to the conclusion that our rigs were old and they need to be changed We have already decided to buy 18 rigs. For three rigs we have placed orders.

AN HON. MEMBER: From where?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: From the Soviet Union. Six will be from Rumania. Two more we are getting from Rumania. This matter is being discussed with them. In our country particularly in eastern India drilling is very deep and we have to go as deep as 6000 metres. Therefore deep drilling rigs are to be manufactured, and they are being manufactured in Russia only now. Earlier they did not go for deep drilling. Rumania has deep drilling rigs and they had given not only this kind of assistance but assistance for equipment, for field installation enamel quoted pipes, etc. We are also getting 20 experts from them. Four have already come..... (Interruptions). Our men and their men are working together. Confidence is a matter of experience. Our experience is that so far as oil exploration is concerned. our men and the Russian men, our experts and their experts have worked together and given results—in India as well as friendship with the Soviet Union. Our experience has been that wherever we have been in difficulty in regard to this matter, the Soviet Union has come to our help. I am a pragmatic person and I do not have any ideological prejudices. I judge the tree by the fruit it bears. So, Sir, that perhaps, takes care of the problem raised by Mr. Gupta Mr Raja Kulkarni has been raising a query time and again, and I think with justification, that we should have another Oil Prices Committee. The last Oil Prices Committee was set up in 1968. Shantilal Shah Committee, and its final report came in 1970. But, then, soon after that the entire structure of oil trade has undergone a change. Therefore, we need a new Committee, to have a new look at the problem. Sir, after a great deal of consideration, we have appointed a Committee, but, this time we have only experts. The Chairman is Dr. K S Krishnaswamy Executive Director of RBI, Member Shri N. Krishnan, OSD, Department of Mines, Member Shri Ajit Das Gupta of the Institute of Economic Growth and Member Secretary Shri S Ramaswamy, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. They are expected to submit the report within eighteen months The last Committee submitted the report in two years But, we have asked this Committee to expedite the report.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: They will ask for extension of time.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: Not this Committee. They are busy professional men and they do not want to waste their time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The implication being Shantilal Shah was not.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will there be no interim report?

SHRI D K BOROOAH: We have asked them to submit an interim report also That is being done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope it would not go on indefinitely like the Pipe line Committee

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: They are expert technical people and so far as they are concerned, they would be interested in getting things done as quickly as possible This is at least my expectation. Mr. Gupta and perhaps, another Member, Mr. Tiwary, had asked about the Malaviya Committee recommendations. Sir, as far as Malaviya Committee recommendations are concerned, it is not a strait-jacket These are guidelines. they are certain basic guidelines, how to get along with our work. We took some time to choose a Chairman for ONGC We did not have a permanent Chairman at all He has been continuing on a temporary basis long before I came. According to our present system, he is not the Chief Executive Officer. He only presides over the deliberations of this Commission. He had no authority over anybody. Then we decided that we will appoint somebody Ultimately, it is not a question of eminent men, but eminent man. If a right man is put at the right place, he will do the job We appointed a Committee headed by Mr Haksar, and a number of scientists, technologists and business administrators were associated with this Committee They were, Shri Mulgaonkar. Prof Ramanna Shri Ravi Mathai and Dr. Nag Chowdhury and all of them unanimously recommended the name of Mr. Prasad and he has been appointed Chairman, he has taken over. He is a person from the Atomic Energy Commission and he has also the experience of management of private industry. He has taken over He has been appointed Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of ONGC The Secretary of my Ministry as well as the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, have been made part-time Members of this Commission with a view to expediting the work. He has been given full authority We want him to be involved in the restructuring of the ONGC on the basis of the Malaviya Committee recommendations, because he will be the man in charge. He is looking into it and before long, he will come with proposals which will suit our very special conditions.

We have found that although ONGC is notionally autonomous, it is entirely dependent on the Government for funds. We have therefore decided that we will have an Oil Industry Development Fund, which would be placed at the disposal of the ONGC to be utilised as and when they want according to their own requirements. In that case, it will be free from the bureaucratic red-tape of a Department of the Government of India. We have worked it out and the proposals will come before the House We propose to start with an annual amount of Rs 45 crores, which will be perhaps adequate for their purpose We are not only going in for offshore drilling, but we are going to buy another rig We have started drilling in Iraq where our team is working We are trying to get locations in other countries also I need not name them at present. It is likely that we will get good locations in other countries, because oil is an industry of adventure It is an industry which cannot be done at the door step It is not like kitchen garden or catching fish in the backyard ponds The entire basis of the industry is the spirit of high adventure and we are trying to introduce this spirit of high adventure in our people I am glad to say that the response has been very good I hope before long, our people will be able to show their mettle

We are intensifying our operations in Assam Mr Sheshin is of the opinion that Assam has very excellent prospects and we can get perhaps 4 million tonnes We can double it in the next five years' time.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about Gujarat?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Production in Gujarat also can be increased, but the fields in Gujarat are not so prolific as in Assam. Our problem in Assam has been, the crude oil pipeline which carries crude from Assam to Barauni is meant only for 3 million tonnes. Now we have found that it is possible to increase it to 4 million tonnes with a little investment. It can carry upto 8 million tonnes with a little more of booster pumps. We have worked it out and we have found that whatever oil we produce in Assam that can be utilised immediately in other refineries like Barauni, Bongaigon and also Haldia. We are going to utilise it at Bongaigaon which is a petrochemical refinery. There are also expectations that the capacity of Assam refinery will be increased from 1 million to 2 million tonnes. Similarly, the capacity of Barauni refinery will be increased from 2 to 3 million tonnes. There will be 2 million tonnes of indigenous crude and another million tonne of imported crude, making three million tonnes. There is no difficulty about processing three million tonnes in Barauni.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can Barauni refine the imported crude without major modifications?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We can do it. We are already doing Iraqi crude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you can undertake it without major modifications and if the product pipeline is also there for the imported crude, then what is the difficulty in going over to the imported crude?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It takes time. Now the availability has been ensured, we would be able to do it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you get any time limit?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Six O'Clock.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It will be done earlier.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said that he had been informed that while buying Saudi Arabian crude Shri Pathak, a Member of the Planning Commission, has sent a telegram to us. We did not have any telegram from him. And I do not know how he could send a telegram because Shri Pathak was not associated with the purchase of oil.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Members of the Planning Commission are also entrusted with such tasks when they go abroad.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: None of them, except Shri D. P. Dhar, the Minister of Planning, had gone to Iraq.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you say that Shri Pathak was not associated with it?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Not with the purchase of oil. He does not buy any oil. But, of course, he is an officer of my Ministry. He is the Chairman of E.I.L. He may be a Member of the Planning Commission, but he is the Chairman of EIL, which is associated with the designing of factories.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, he is associated with your Ministry; he is not very alien to you.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: But he is not connected with the purchase of oil. In our records we have no telegram sent by Shri Pathak from Iraq.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can you say that neither the Prime Minister nor the Cabinet received any telegram? I am asking about the Prime Minister. We also have some information with us.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In my Ministry we have not received any telegram. Regarding the Prime Minister, he can ask the Prime Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are functioning in a collective way.

SHRI D K BOROOAH How can I give the reply right now?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I raised it two hours back What is the difficulty in getting the information? Will you please give this information later, say tomorrow?

SHRI D K BOROOAH Tomorrow I will not be here I will be in the plane

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Mr Chairman, when we raise some point in the debate, we want satisfaction on those points in the reply Why can the Minister not leave a message with the Prime Minister so that we can get that information? There is no doubt that the Prime Minister did receive this telegram He is avoiding it

SHRI D K BOROOAH I am not avoiding this

Then I come to the price of crude purchased from Saudi Arabia It was the first purchase from Saudi Arabia and earlier we had not bought it directly This price was decided by discussions in a Committee of the Secretary to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Secretary the Economic Affairs Secretary, the Finance Secretary the Secretary of my Ministry, jointly by myself and the Finance Minister, Mr Chavan

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA How does it sanctify a higher price for Saudi Arabia crude? A lower price was paid for Iraqi crude

SHRI D K BOROOAH Are you sure? So far as the price is concerned the price was fixed by discussions by a committee of all the senior officers The Finance Minister was also there It was sanctioned by the Finance Minister

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Whether it was not higher than the Iraqi crude price?

SHRI D K BOROOAH. That will be gone into separately I cannot give the figures now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. I am sure about it

SHRI D K BOROOAH You do not know that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Please do not presume too much

SHRI D K BOROOAH Nobody else should also presume

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA See this sycophantic clapping That is not going to daunt me

My simple question is, whether you did not give a higher price for Saudi Arabia crude assuming that the quality was the same

SHRI D K BOROOAH Firstly, you cannot assume that the quality was the same

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Three million dollars have been cornered that way by some interested elements That is my allegation and I stand by that allegation

SHRI D K BOROOAH This is an allegation The suggestion that the hon Member has made has no legs to stand upon It is not only wrong on facts but I am afraid, it is malicious and politically motivated

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA This is the stinking scandal in which he is himself involved . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI He has to withdraw that This is a baseless allegation He must withdraw that baseless allegation

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is politically motivated? Your political funds are coming from such deals (*Interruptions*)

I am asking two precise questions One is, whether the Saudi Arabia crude was not paid a higher price

than the Iraqi crude. Let him answer that. The other is, whether the Prime Minister did not receive an C.C.P. message from Mr. Pathak who happened to visit that region.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as the prices are concerned, the prices of crude in different countries vary according to quality and, sometimes, also according to an arrangement we arrive at with different countries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that it is the same quality for which you have paid a higher price.

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: We do not pay the same price for the same quality. To different countries, we pay different prices. There is nothing wrong in that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Again, he is shifting the ground. He says, "For the same quality, we pay a higher price"

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: Making noise is no argument.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not giving any satisfaction; that is no wisdom.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Who can satisfy you?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are incapable of satisfying any person except your master.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would only say that I repudiate whatever the hon. Member has said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I also repudiate whatever you have said.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as Barauni refinery is concerned. I think, I have covered this pomt.

There was one point about slack wax which is used by the small sector people. The sale was discontinued under the advice of Director-General, Health Services, as the working of the small units cannot be adequately supervised. Any misuse of paraffin wax made from slack wax or of the extracted oil from slack wax is a serious health hazard. These contain cancer-inducing chemicals. Efforts are being made to evolve adequate supervision over such plants through ISI. The Director-General, Health Services, has been requested to reconsider and have it satisfactorily tested by the ISI. So, it has been stopped by the Director-General, Health Services we cannot use slack wax for production of paraffin wax.

So far as top management of IOC is concerned, I have told this House already. (*Interruptions*) There is now a tendency for new capitalist elite to take possession of the public sector organisations. It has to be watched very carefully.

So far as IOC is concerned. yesterday Dr Kailas raised a question about one officer. He did not name the officer, but it was obvious to me and also to many others to whom he was referring. I have looked into the papers relating to that part. That was, when he was not in IOC but in Lube. Certainly there may have been mistakes, but I was not convinced that there was any corruption. In fact, I have recorded it. Now he has left the Ministry. I do not want to say anything about him. With anybody who leaves my Ministry I would like to part as friends. It is a fact that I did not give any extension to him.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): What about my complaint?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have sent a chit to you.

So far as the Managing Director of IOC Marketing Division is concerned, that gentleman had submitted his resignation; I did not want to disoblige one of my senior officers; that is why I have accepted it. Therefore, I have

(Shri D. K. Borooah.)

sent proposals to the Appointments Committee for appointment of IOC Chairman and I hope that will be cleared soon. So, I think before long I will have to restructure the IOC also with a view to make it more effective not only in respect of distribution but also refining because to measure the performance of IOC, it is not enough to look only to the aspect of distribution because to-day it is a sellers' market and salesmanship is not required. What is important is the efficiency of refining. Of course, our refineries have done a good work. They are working at a high percentage of capacity, 95 to 100 per cent, but it is possible that their production quality can be improved and may be we will have to change the production pattern also for which a team of Russian experts is coming. They will look at it because many of our refineries are Russian-made and they are trying to change the pattern to make the refineries more effective and more profitable.

I have been very happy that hon. Members have placed a number of points. We have taken down notes on all the points. Certainly we will try to.... (*Interruptions*). Regarding Shri Mishra's point I will place all the facts before him and I am sure he will be satisfied.

So far as Mr. Dutta is concerned yesterday Mr. Dutta raised a number of points about Tripura. Tripura is on our map and we are intensifying our work in Tripura also. He raised the question about complaints against the Project Officer there. These complaints were looked into earlier also and when it was brought to my notice, I sent the Chief Vigilance Officer there and I understand that the Chief Vigilance Officer has gone there and he also met Mr. Dutta. As soon as I get the report, action will be taken on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have no doubt that the hon. Minister has great love and affection for the people of Bihar. I had pleaded that the location of the petro-chemical complex in the Barauni area should be announced. A decision had nearly been taken earlier. Then why is he yielding to pressures and the announcement is delayed?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is because in the Fifth Plan they have not included any petro-chemical complex except the spill-over which is Bongaigaon refinery petro-chemical complex.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They have not indicated that it should be at Bongaigaon.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Bongaigaon refinery is a petro-chemical refinery.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What are you going to do for Barauni?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is exactly what I am going to tell you. So far as petro-chemicals are concerned, we are awaiting the Planning Commission's clearance. Certainly, Sir, Barauni being the older refinery, will have the topmost priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motions Nos. 9 to 21 moved by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 70 relating o the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motion for Demands for Grants which was adopted by the Lok Sabha is reproduced below Ed.*]

Demand No. 70—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 200,47,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

18.08 hrs.

[*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 19, 1974/Chaitra 29, 1896 (Saka).*]

GMGIPND—L.—3741.S—8-6-74—978